

# Herald Tribune

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## Russia Notifies U.S. It Suspends Exit Tax For All Emigrants

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, April 18 (UPI).—The Soviet Union, in what appeared to be a major concession in seeking trade with the United States, has notified President Nixon that it has suspended its exit tax on citizens, including Jews, who wish to emigrate.

White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler announced today that Mr. Nixon has had "constructive communications" with Soviet leaders on the exit tax, but he would not elaborate.

However, Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania, told newsmen after a meeting between President Nixon and a group of senators that the Soviet leadership had sent the White House two "formal decrees" announcing the lifting of the visa taxes levied on would-be emigrants.

The White House meeting focused on the question of congressional approval of the President's request for authority to grant most-favored-nation trading status to the Russians. Strong congressional opposition has developed to giving Moscow these trade concessions unless the Soviet Union permits Jewish citizens free exit to emigrate to Israel if they wish.

Some senators have called the system of visa fees, which in some cases ranged as high as \$25,000, "nothing less than ransom." Soviet authorities have defended the practice as an effort to recover the state's investment in the state-provided education of the emigrant. There was strong pressure on Congress and the President from the American Jewish community to try to get the tax lifted.

Trade Reform Bill  
In his message to Congress April 10 proposing a sweeping trade reform bill, Mr. Nixon made a point of urging that Congress permit him to grant trading concessions to the Russians without linking them to Moscow's restrictions on emigration.

The President contended that "a policy of denying most-favored-nation (MFN) treatment to Soviet exports is not a proper or even an effective way of dealing with this problem." The President's view is that diplomacy is a better way to reach that objective.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., has sponsored an amendment supported by 73 other senators and a majority of House members to deny both MFN status, allowing lower tariffs for Soviet goods, and Export-Import Bank credits to any Communist country that restricted free emigration or imposed anything more than nominal taxes on exit permits.

Sen. Jackson attended the meeting with President Nixon today at which the chief executive apparently outlined the Soviet communications.

Later, Sen. Jackson said in a statement that he found "nothing new" in Moscow's "apparent" commitment to suspend the "educational" ransom on Soviet citizens wishing to emigrate to other countries.

The exit "ransom" has been (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Paris, April 18 (UPI).—The government appointed a mediator to try to bring management and labor together in the Renault dispute that so far has idled 30,000 workers.

This was announced today following the refusal of the new Renault management to give a labor delegation, Mr. Gorse, to give a labor delegation.

Mr. Gorse told reporters that the Renault should not be fooled into thinking the government is going to negotiate for management in dispute with Renault, which state owned.

Following Mr. Gorse's refusal, the Renault union representatives accused the government of proving Renault's decision yesterday to close the Renault plant Flins, putting 20,000 workers out of work.

Mr. Breteuil, head of the General Labor Confederation's metalworkers, called the government action "a joke." He said the Renault would continue to press for 7 percent back pay for some 400 workers laid off during the 4-month's wildcat strike of 400 assembly-line workers at the company's Boulogne-Billancourt plant in the Paris suburbs.

Mediation Effort  
The mediator, Pierre Bois, of the Labor Ministry, will attempt to bring the two sides together for the end of this week in what the government was calling "gesture of conciliation." But Renault spokesmen said tonight they were not optimistic that an agreement could be reached until the Renault holidays.

Renault announced this evening that its plant at Sandouville, near Le Havre, will reopen tomorrow after being closed all day today.

A company spokesman said at the reopening of Sandouville, where 10,000 persons are employed, is to show that Renault is not guilty of "locking out" its workers.

But he stressed that Renault was not agree to 100 percent back pay for workers laid off because of a wildcat strike by her workers. The company is proposed half pay for the time lost, but the unions so far have rejected that outright.

The strike began last month when 400 workers at Boulogne-Billancourt struck for higher job classification and increased pay, which now is at the minimum of 500 francs per month.

In a statement tonight, Mr. Gorse called the situation "very delicate" both for the unions and for the economy.

Meanwhile, at Peugeot, the management said today that the company was continuing with the unions in an effort to solve Peugeot's pay disputes. There are striking today at the company's plants in Saint-Etienne, Lyon and Lille.

## Ghetto Rising In Warsaw Is Commemorated

By James Goldsborough

WARSAW, April 18 (UPI).—The government and Communist Party leaders joined 750 other guests tonight for an evening of speeches, music and poetry to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Jewish ghetto uprising.

The two-hour event took place on the eve of the anniversary of the day in 1943 when Nazi troops moved into the ghetto with orders to destroy it and the 65,000 people living inside.

For almost three weeks, Jewish fighters held off the Germans, using a tiny arsenal of weapons, many of them homemade. By May 8, the resistance had been crushed and the ghetto leveled.

A wreath-laying ceremony was scheduled to take place tomorrow at a monument inside the old ghetto.

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WHITE HOUSE GALA—Frank Sinatra (center) provided the entertainment at a dinner given by President Nixon for visiting Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti. From left: Vice-President Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. Andreotti, Mr. Sinatra, Mrs. Nixon, the President and Mrs. Agnew. Mr. Sinatra sang 10 numbers in a 40-minute performance.

## On Watergate Investigation Republicans Praise Nixon Pledge

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, April 18 (UPI).—Republican politicians reacted with a near-unanimous sigh of relief last night to President Nixon's intervention in the Watergate case.

Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., one of the many Nixon stalwarts who had expressed public dismay at the White House silence on the burgeoning scandal charges,

expressed the general sentiment of his fellow partisans when he said: "I am very pleased that President Nixon has made it possible for us to get to the bottom of the Watergate situation."

Mr. Nixon's statement, revealing a new Justice Department investigation of the case and promising that his aides would testify to the Senate investigating committee, fell short of the "major revelations" some lawmakers had expected. But no prominent Democrats criticized the President's statement as inadequate and Republicans seemed to feel it was at least a long step toward safer political ground.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., chairman of the Senate investigating committee, said he heard the President's announcement on radio: "I don't know what he's talking about," Sen. Ervin said concerning the "major revelation," "but I'm glad he's talking."

He declined to discuss details of the Watergate affair, saying, "I'm sort of judge and jury in this case. I don't guess I should give an opinion. I shouldn't say much before the verdict."

Sen. Lowell Weicker, R., Conn., a member of the Senate panel, said he was "delighted" by Mr. Nixon's statement.

Sen. Weicker had denounced the President's previous statement

invoking executive privilege for his aides, but just might be said that "with both the executive branch and the legislative branch

charging after the truth, we stand a much better chance of getting at the truth."

Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R., Tenn., the vice-chairman of the committee, said of Mr. Nixon's announcement: "We now have the biggest hurdle behind us."

"I'm highly pleased with the President's decision," Sen. Baker said. "I think it was a good one. I can't resist saying that I've always contended that we would have White House aides testify, along with everyone else who knows anything about this matter. I am delighted that that optimism now seems justified. The President has made the determination to re-evaluate the entire situation, and I commend him for it."

Rep. John J. Rhodes, of Arizona, chairman of the House Republican Policy Committee and of the 1972 platform committee, typified the turnaround in attitudes among GOP regulars.

Last Friday, Rep. Rhodes had said that "the continual mystery" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Two Top Nixon Aides May Leave

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 18 (UPI).—New indictments in the Watergate case are expected, possibly within a week, White House, Senate and Justice Department sources said today.

In addition, these sources indicated that the "major developments" in the case which President Nixon reported yesterday would force the resignation of at least two top White House aides,

who Mr. Nixon reportedly believes have been either directly or indirectly involved in the Republican campaign of political espionage and sabotage during last year's presidential race.

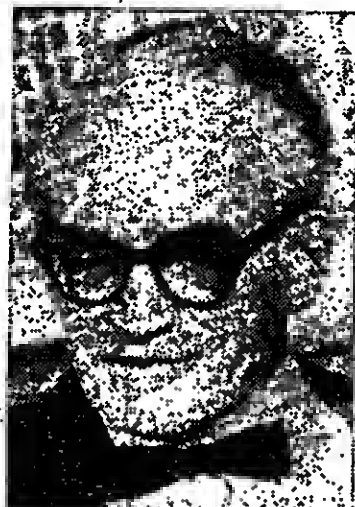
A Senate source said that the indictments would be for perjury and illegal handling of campaign funds.

Mrs. Mitchell Would Talk  
Meanwhile, Martha Mitchell, wife of former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, said in New York today she wants to testify publicly on the Watergate case.

Called to make a pretrial statement May 2 in a series of civil suits arising from the Watergate bugging, Mrs. Mitchell said: "I want to go on (Capitol) Hill to testify publicly. I do not want a deposition, because any written word can be misinterpreted."

Mrs. Mitchell, who has staunchly tried to defend her husband against the possibility of being made a scapegoat in the case, said that if she were called before Senate probes she would tell them "some things they never heard in their lives."

The President's brief statement on the case yesterday, during which he abandoned 10 months of categorical denial that any White House aide was involved in the affair, was reportedly prompted by growing unrest within the Republican party over the handling of the case and by the



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## Nixon Orders Quotas Ended On Oil Imports

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, April 18 (UPI).—President Nixon outlined to Congress today an energy policy that he said was designed to reduce shortages of fuels and power while the United States strives for greater development of its domestic energy resources, especially coal and offshore oil and natural gas.

In a long message devoid of major surprises, the President warned the American people that "in the years immediately ahead, we must face up to the possibility of occasional energy shortages and some increase in energy prices."

As had been expected, Mr. Nixon announced that he was ending as of May 1 the controversial 14-year-old mandatory quotas on imports of oil. Instead, he said, the government is starting a system of license fees that will eventually apply to all imports of oil and gasoline.

Fears of Crisis  
Asserting that "if present trends continue unchecked, we could face a genuine energy crisis," the President urged Congress to do the following:

● End federal regulation of well-head prices of natural gas, as an incentive to exploration. Wells newly discovered or newly dedicated to interstate markets would be free of Federal Power Commission jurisdiction immediately. Wells already producing for interstate delivery would become free when their present contracts expire.

● Give the oil industry an additional tax subsidy in the form of a tax credit for exploration outlays. Mr. Nixon described this as an extension to oil and gas drilling of the existing 7 percent credit or reduction in taxes owed, for investment in business equipment.

Secretary of the Treasury George F. Shultz said later that the credit would be 7 percent for "dry holes" and 12 percent for "wet holes." He estimated the initial revenue loss at \$80 million a year but conceded that he did not know how high it could go if exploration increases, as intended.

By silence, the President and the secretary indicated that they contemplated no change in the existing depletion allowance of 22 percent.

● Authorize the Interior Department to license deepwater tanker terminals offshore. "We can expect considerably less pollution if we use fewer but larger tankers and deepwater facilities," Mr. Nixon said.

Stiff Opposition  
All three legislative proposals were considered certain to run into stiff opposition in the Democratic-controlled Congress. Some energy officials suggested that the White House considered the proposal for an exploration tax-credit an item to be traded for passage of the end of regulations on natural gas.

Mr. Nixon spoke affirmatively about environmental values several times, but his emphasis was on getting more energy, especially from domestic sources, flowing.

Urging the states to encourage the use of coal, America's most abundant fuel, the President suggested that they take their time about putting into effect secondary air-pollution standards—and he assured them that they would not be hurried by Washington under the Clean Air Act.

Mr. Shultz said at a White House briefing on the environmental question, "We have to face up to some of these trade-offs and take them one-by-one."

He noted that secondary standards, by definition, do not do it. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.K., Russia End Talks; 1st Since '71 Crisis

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, April 18 (UPI).—Britain and the Soviet Union today completed a round of ministerial talks on trade and technical exchanges—the first significant Anglo-Soviet talks since Britain expelled 105 Soviet diplomats for espionage in 1971.

In a communiqué, the two sides "agreed on the desirability of concluding a 10-year agreement . . . concerning the development of economic, scientific, technical and industrial cooperation." Work on this agreement will begin soon, British officials said.

These officials expressed hope that the three-day meeting marked the resumption of normal exchanges with the Russians, thus ending a frigid period in relations. For two years, Britain has been effectively left out of the Kremlin's détente policy and has served as the capitalist bogymen in Soviet propaganda.

The Soviet side also indicated a desire to improve the atmosphere. Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin met with British Trade Minister Peter Walker for an hour and 40 minutes today. Mr. Walker said later the meeting was "friendly, good humored, cordial and wide-ranging."

Mr. Walker came to Moscow in the framework of a permanent Soviet-British commission on trade and scientific exchanges. This was the commission's second meeting—postponed since late 1971.

Just a few months ago, the mood was very different. Communist party lecturers told Soviet audiences that the Heath government was Britain's "most reactionary in the twentieth century."

Now the signals have changed. Senior Soviet journalists report that the treatment of Britain in the press will be less strident in the future.

Concern in Region  
PATTAYA, Thailand, April 18 (Reuters).—Foreign ministers of the five-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations expressed concern today over the situation in Cambodia and Laos.

The organization—grouping Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore and the Philippines—supported a Thai proposal for a 10-nation conference soon of all countries in Southeast Asia to discuss matters of mutual concern. These talks would include North and South Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Burma.

Further south, the command said, Communist units mounted another attack against the upper defense of the beleaguered provincial capital of Takeo.

In Saigon the Indonesian delegation to the International Commission of Control and Supervision said it might pull its personnel out of the field unless a full investigation were made into a shooting down of a commission helicopter.

Nine persons, including an Indonesian, a Canadian and two Hungarians, were killed April 7



Peter Walker

## Saigon Reports Widespread Fighting

## U.S. Halts Bombing in Laos After 2 Days

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP).

The Defense Department today halted a two-day bombing campaign against Communist forces in Laos.

B-52 bombers and fighter-bombers, however, continued their attacks in Cambodia, according to a brief announcement made at the Pentagon and the U.S. Pacific command in Hawaii.

For the first time in nearly two months, U.S. planes were ordered back over Laos on Monday when a village south of the Plain des Jarres was overrun by Communist forces. There was no indication in today's announcement whether the village, Tha Vieng, was still in Communist hands.

Lull Is Over  
In South Vietnam, fighting flared again today after a comparative lull of 48 hours. The Saigon command said battles had been reported throughout the country.

The command reported 120 Communist cease-fire violations, up from the 85 reported yesterday.

When the helicopter was shot down in Communist-held territory. Another copter, accompanying the one that crashed, was forced down by fire. The Communists said the helicopters were off course.

A spokesman for the Canadian delegation said Ambassador Michel Gauvin, in a letter to the Viet Cong, had asked permission for an ICSS team to return to the crash site to continue its investigation.

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CLANG, CLANG—An old-fashioned streetcar that was retired just after the turn of the century has returned to the rails in Dresden to carry visitors on city sightseeing tours. It was resurrected and restored by city workers.

### Finding Christian Values in Mao's Thoughts

## Vatican Publicly Seeks Talks With Peking

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, April 18 (UPI)—The Vatican today made a public overture for a "dialogue" with Peking on the basis of Roman Catholic recognition that the thoughts of Chairman Mao Tse-tung reflect also Christian values. The ideological peace fester toward Chinese Communism was made by the Evangelical Department, in a long study in its bulletin, *International Fides* Correspondence. The article hinted that preliminary moves for contacts between the Vatican and Peking may already be afoot on either side.

The study, as a commentary on the church's missionary theme for the month of May, when Catholics throughout the world will be asked to pray "that the Christian values be received with greater confidence and esteem in China."

**Moral Principles**

The doctrine inspiring the People's Republic of China, the bulletin said, "contains moral directives that are in keeping with the great moral principles of the millenary Chinese civilization, and find authentic and complete expression in modern social Christian teaching."

The study pointed out that "Christian reflections" are present in the thoughts of Chairman Mao. Whereas Soviet socialism has become pragmatic and economic, the missionary bulletin said, Mao's doctrine is "a moral socialism of thought and conduct, independent of the accidental conditions of the country's wealth or poverty."

Present-day China, the study noted, "is devoted to a mystique of disinterested work for others, to inspiration by justice, to exaltation of simple and frugal life, to rehabilitation of the rural masses and to a mixing of social classes."

Popes John and Paul

A similar system of social thought had been offered to the world by Pops John XXIII and Paul VI and in Catholic world hierarchy on international justice, the study declared.

The Cultural Revolution easily swept away the last remnants of organized Buddhism and Taoism in mainland China, the Vatican bulletin remarked, but it could not so easily suppress the rich cultural heritage that

## Gunfire From Car Hits 5 in Catholic Area of Belfast

BELFAST, April 18 (UPI)—Gunfire sprayed from a speeding car wounded five men, one seriously, in a Catholic district of West Belfast during the night, police said today.

Army sources said British troops were preparing new raids in Catholic areas of Northern Ireland in an attempt to "smoke out" gunmen of the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army before municipal elections in the province May 30.

A police spokesman said gunmen, striking shortly before midnight yesterday, moved down a hospital security guard and four other men before speeding out of sight.

In sporadic violence today, a bomb explosion extensively damaged a meat-packing plant near Clones, County Monaghan, just inside the Irish Republic. Police at the scene said there were no injuries.

In Caledon, County Tyrone, the pilot of a British Army helicopter and his observer escaped unhurt when their craft plowed into a field. An army spokesman said the helicopter was not brought down by gunfire.

GOOD FRIDAY

12 noon - 3 PM

Union service of the English-speaking churches of Paris. Meditations on the Secret Last Words from the Cross by Augustin, Protestant, Roman Catholic Clergy.

Come and go as you can.

MAUNDY THURSDAY, 6 PM

25 Avenue George-V.

AMERICAN CATHEDRAL

## EEC Meeting To Fix Prices Is Suspended

A Last-Ditch Effort Set for April 28-29

(Continued from Page 1) moments in the community calendar.

French Agriculture Minister Jacques Chirac put the blame squarely on the Germans. He told the French radio that the stubborn German position had blocked all effort to reach a compromise.

These negotiations were especially important because they marked the first time since Britain entered the community that the agriculture ministers were attempting to fix the new prices. The British argued steadfastly here against any price increases at all.

This year's price debate, although so far without some of the drama of recent years, takes place at a time when there is widespread criticism of the EEC agriculture system with its high prices and chronic overproduction.

This has come from many quarters in both Europe and America and has been reinforced by the recent sale of cheap EEC butter to the Soviet Union, at the cost of a generous multi-million-dollar subsidy from the EEC farm fund.

But France, with its considerable farming population, is the staunchest defender of the EEC system, and Mr. Chirac said after the meeting today that the failure to agree had in no way called into question the community farm policy.

Essentially, the ministers had two different formulas on the table during the meeting.

The first from the EEC Commission, called for a 2.76 percent increase for most products, which would not be applied, however, to countries—West Germany and the Benelux group—whose currencies have been revalued.

Mr. Ertl objected strongly, however, to this commission proposition that German and Benelux farmers should not benefit from the increase so as to help restore the unity of the farm market shattered by recurrent monetary upheavals.

The German minister repeated his fundamental opposition to linking farm prices with monetary adjustments to the detriment of German farmers.

The second formula was proposed by the EEC Council chairman, Belgian Agriculture Minister Albert Lavens. This provided for a 2 percent increase in cereal prices, 10 percent for milk and 10 percent for beef.

The minority leader warned that Sen. Jackson's amendment could bring "a termination of our negotiations with the Soviet Union, and I use those words deliberately, a termination of the negotiations." The words this time apparently referred to the broad range of U.S.-Soviet contacts, particularly the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

He was supported by Denmark's Ib Frederiksen, who said his country would continue to back the commission's ideas since they were fair both to the Danish farmer and housewife.

The Danish refusal to consider the Lavens suggestions drew an angry retort from Mr. Ertl.

"The Danes were very difficult," he said, adding that their behavior was "like playing kindergarten games."

Last year, Mr. Ertl provided some of the highlights with dramatic trips by plane to London with Chancellor Willy Brandt during a marathon session that lasted 100 hours.

Two years ago, the ministers carried on their price debate as 80,000 irate EEC farmers rampaged through central Brussels to vent their frustration at the absence of significant price increases.

"We were all studying in India at the time of the Ugandan expulsions, and our relatives still live in Africa," he said. "But if we return there we probably cannot get jobs, and the Indians have told us that we cannot be employed because we are British citizens."

Mr. Kumar said the group includes chemistry and physics students, law graduates and a couple of businessmen.

"Please let me make one thing clear. We want to go to London by any means," he said.

Trip Began March 29

Their travels began March 29 when they left New Delhi for Paris. Here they bought tickets to London from Air France, the French national airline—which under international regulations thus inadvertently became responsible for them.

"In London we stayed for seven days in a camp in the city, and then they told us, 'There is a great risk here, and you can't stay.' We were deported back to Paris, our last stop," Mr. Kumar said.

The French did not want them either and put them on a plane back to New Delhi. But the group stayed aboard the aircraft and flew on to Tokyo.

"The Japanese put us up for a night and sent us back to Paris on the same plane," Mr. Kumar related. "We didn't want to stay in Tokyo in any case."

They returned here April 12, and Air France since then has been paying for their room and board at the airport hotel.

Mr. Kumar said the group was being well treated, "but we want to get out of here."

Swiss Aid to Vietnam

GENEVA, April 18 (UPI)—The Swiss government announced today that it had budgeted \$4.5 million for relief and rehabilitation aid to North and South Vietnam over the next two years.



QUESTIONED IN CAMBODIA—A Communist suspect, bound to a tree with rope and bicycle tire innertubes, was interrogated after capture by Cambodian troops in a skirmish on Highway No. 1, 15 miles south of Phnom Penh.

## Lon Nol's Major Opponents Said to Join New Government

By Malcolm W. Browne

PHNOM PENH, April 18 (UPI)—President Lon Nol, who announced last night that he had obtained the resignation of his government, appeared today to have persuaded a number of key opposition figures to join him in a collective leadership.

Among those reported to have expressed willingness to serve on a new "high political council of the president of the republic" was Gen. In Tam, a former interior minister who was Mr. Lon Nol's main opponent in a presidential election last June.

But a spokesman of the Cambodian Democratic party headed by Gen. In Tam said that it had expelled him because of his decision to collaborate with the new government. The spokesman said that the party had also expelled Doic Rasy, a close political associate of Gen. In Tam, who reportedly accepted an appointment today as Cambodia's ambassador to Britain.

"Our party holds that until Lon Nol is willing to return the nation to hold really free elections and re-new democratic principles generally we cannot cooperate," the spokesman, Kim Sin, said.

U.S. officials have frequently asserted that the only way the Lon Nol government can consolidate its shaky political base is by incorporating the leading opposition parties, thus presenting a united front toward the Communist enemy.

Among the opponents of the government some U.S. officials particularly wanted in a collective leadership was Sisowath Sirik Matak, former special counselor to the president, who left the government after a falling out. It was believed that Mr. Sirik Matak was prepared to rejoin the government.

Both Gen. In Tam and Mr. Sirik Matak previously severed connections with the president on grounds that their positions lacked sufficient real authority to carry out urgent reforms and reorganize the administration. But Western diplomats say they feel this time that power may be really shared.

There was general agreement here that the reconstituting of the government will have little or no effect on the poor prospects for a quick end to the war in Cambodia.

"If the Cambodian government is able to make a plausible show of unity opposing the other side," a Western diplomat said, "the other side may be discouraged from its expectations of achieving a military victory and therefore more willing to talk peace."

But there does not now appear to be the slightest chance of peace talks soon.

Hanoi Unimpressed

SAIGON, April 18 (AP)—North Vietnam made it clear today that there can be no breakthrough in reaching a Cambodian peace settlement until President Lon Nol steps down.

Commenting on his plans for a government that would include

BRIONI ISLAND, Yugoslavia, April 18 (UPI)—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt began today a two-day series of talks here with President Tito on European, Middle East and bilateral affairs, government officials said.

Sources in the West German delegation said the Arab-Israeli conflict and Yugoslav relations with the Common Market would be major topics.

Brandt, Tito Start 2 Days of Talks

BRUSSELS, April 18 (Reuters)—Flights were delayed up to an hour at the international airport here today because of a staff go-slow begun yesterday.

The action to back demands for higher risk premiums and better working conditions is expected to continue for several days.

## No Democrats Demur

## Republicans Praise Nixon For Pledge on Watergate

(Continued from Page 1)

surrounding Watergate "is hurting the image of President Nixon and the Republican party in the eyes of people everywhere."

Last night, the congressman said, "The President has taken a giant step toward assuring that all relevant facts... are brought before the American people. I applaud him for doing so."

Some Republicans, including Sen. Robert Packwood, R., Ore., suggested that it was significant that Mr. Nixon had not reiterated his past statements of confidence that no one on his staff had any knowledge of or involvement in the political espionage case.

But the general GOP sentiment seemed to be that if some presidential associates were going to be implicated, the political cost would be reduced if it happened soon—and with official White House cooperation.

Party chairman George Bush, who disclosed that he had discussed Republican apprehensions about the case "directly with the President," said he was "very pleased" with Mr. Nixon's actions.

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Full support was also expressed by Senate Republicans, including Sen. Bill Brock, of Tennessee, chairman of the GOP Senatorial Campaign Committee.

Satisfactory Ground Rules

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Sen. Packwood urged the President to make public the results of the new Justice Department investigation as soon as possible. Sen. Charles McC. Mathias Jr., R., Md., also facing re-election next year, said it was "high time" the President allowed his staff members to testify, but called the decision "constructive" and "extremely helpful."

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Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., used the same word: "pleased." And Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, of Texas, chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, said he was now "hopeful" that "all the facts can be developed and made known to the public."

Australians' Case Against French A-Test

(Continued from Page 1)

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Mr. Murphy gave the first public details of the report today. While not questioning the earlier assessment of fallout level, it said, as summarized by Mr. Murphy:

"As low doses of radiation on animals and man, it is not known whether the effects are proportional to the dose. There may be a threshold below which lower levels of radiation have no effect. Current work on repair by living cells, of damage done by radiation, suggests that low doses may not cause cancer or genetic defects at a rate proportional to dose."

"It is assumed (as all official reports have hitherto done) that the responses to dose are proportional over the whole range."

"Australia, as the result of the French tests which have already taken place, could have one case of thyroid cancer per year due to the isotope iodine-131, and one to four other cancer cases per year due to strontium-90, cesium-137 and carbon-14."

"Due to the same isotopes, Australia could have one mutation in every three-and-a-half years leading to death or disability."

Nude by Picasso

VAUVENAGUES, France, April 18 (AP)—A huge Picasso bronze of a nude woman was placed over the artist's grave today.

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Letter to Judge

McCord, in a letter to trial judge John J. Sirica on March 19, charged that political pressure was used to keep the seven Watergate defendants silent and to prevent others involved in the affair from being charged.

McCord later testified that he had heard from his former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, presidential counsel John W. Dean 3d and former presidential assistant Jeb Stuart Magruder had at least prior knowledge of the Watergate bugging last June.

In a session today with newsmen, Mr. Ziegler said that he would not answer further questions about the Watergate affair on advice from the proper legal authorities, that any answers might prejudice the rights of individuals, the efforts of federal prosecutors and the judicial process itself.

He said discussion of individuals who might face prosecution would be "unwise and unfair in human terms" and declared "I am not going to answer any questions on this subject."

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Mr. Ziegler also indicated that Mr. Dean had been removed from any further investigation of the case. The White House counsel conducted the investigation last July and August which "cleared" all members of the White House staff.

Instead, the President has assigned the new probe to Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen, who headed the Justice Department's special investigation of the affair, he said.

## No Democrats Demur

## Republicans Praise Nixon For Pledge on Watergate

(Continued from Page 1)

surrounding Watergate "is hurting the image of President Nixon and the Republican party in the eyes of people everywhere."

Last night, the congressman said, "The President has taken a giant step toward assuring that all relevant facts... are brought before the American people. I applaud him for doing so."

Some Republicans, including Sen. Robert Packwood, R., Ore., suggested that it was significant that Mr. Nixon had not reiterated his past statements of confidence that no one on his staff had any knowledge of or involvement in the political espionage case.

But the general GOP sentiment seemed to be that if some presidential associates were going to be implicated, the political cost would be reduced if it happened soon—and with official White House cooperation.

Party chairman George Bush, who disclosed that he had discussed Republican apprehensions about the case "directly with the President," said he was "very pleased" with Mr. Nixon's actions.

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WEATHER

ALGAYE... 61 Fair

AMSTERDAM... 74 Showers

ANKARA... 74 Showers

ANTWERP... 74 Showers

ATHENS... 74 Showers

BAGDAD... 74 Showers

BELGRADE... 74 Showers

BERLIN... 74 Showers

BRUSSELS... 74 Showers

BUDAPEST... 74 Showers

CAIRO... 74 Showers

CANBERRA... 74 Showers

COPENHAGEN... 74 Showers

COSTA RICA... 74 Showers

DUBLIN... 74 Showers

EDINBURGH... 74 Showers

HELSINKI... 74 Showers

FRANKFURT... 74 Showers

GENEVA... 74 Showers

FLORENCE... 74 Showers

ISTANBUL... 74 Showers

LAS PALMAS... 74 Showers

LISBON... 74 Showers

LONDON... 74 Showers

MADRID... 74 Showers



## Democrats Would Get \$525,000

## GOP Reportedly Is Moving To Settle Lawsuits Quietly

By George Lardner and Jules Witcover

WASHINGTON, April 18 (WP).—The White House is moving to settle two lawsuits against the Committee to Re-Elect the President, The Washington Post learned last night.

Conversations already have been held between Kenneth W. Parkinson, lawyer for the committee, and Sheldon S. Cohen, general counsel for the Democratic National Committee, toward a possible out-of-court settlement of a Democratic suit seeking \$2.3 million in damages in connection with the Watergate break-in.

In addition, Maurice H. Stans, finance chairman of the re-election committee, is meeting today with Mitchell Rogovin, lawyer for Common Cause, the citizens lobby which has filed a suit demanding disclosure of early campaign contributions to the committee, estimated at more than \$10 million.

Mr. Rogovin said last night that Mr. Stans had telephoned John Gardner, head of Common Cause, last week requesting the meeting. Mr. Rogovin said he surmised a settlement offer would be the subject of Mr. Stans's visit.

According to Democratic sources, the Republicans have offered to pay \$525,000 to dispose of the suit, which charges that the President's re-election committee conspired to violate the civil rights of then Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien and other Democratic officials in connection with the break-in.

Mr. Cohen said yesterday that while no definite proposal has been made, "we have had chats" with the Republicans and that Mr. Parkinson "would like to settle the case very much."

In a related development, the Post learned that Spencer Oliver, the Democratic National Committee official whose telephone was tapped in the Watergate affair and who is a principal plaintiff in the Democratic suit, has been fired by Democratic National chairman Robert S. Strauss.

## Proxmire Says Military Servants Cost \$21 Million

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP).—A General Accounting Office report "proves that taxpayers are hit for almost \$21 million a year to make life soft for generals, admirals and Navy captains," Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., said today.

"The GAO report made at my request shows that \$21.3 million is spent to pay military servants and another \$360,000 is spent to rain them," Sen. Proxmire said in a speech prepared for the Senate.

More than 75 percent of the aides said they must shop, cook, serve meals, clean quarters, tend cars and run errands.

Eighty-eight percent of the Air Force aides said they must wash privately owned cars.

Fifty-three percent of the Army aides said they are required to care for pets regularly.

Smaller percentages chauffeur, to laundry, prepare lunch and babysit.

The generals and admirals replying to the GAO, Sen. Proxmire said, claimed they need personal aides because their schedules have no time to tend to personal needs. They also said their wives must attend social and military functions and do charity work and thus cannot do housework, he said.

"At their rate of pay, the equivalent of \$50,000 a year and more including benefits, generals and admirals can and should pay for their own luxuries," Sen. Proxmire said.

## Senate Unit Plans \$1.6-Billion Cut In Nixon Budget

WASHINGTON, April 18 (WP).—The Senate Appropriations Committee pledged yesterday to slash at least \$1.6 billion from President Nixon's projected budget for fiscal 1974, chiefly by cutting defense, space and foreign aid outlays.

Figures released by committee chairman John L. McClellan, D., Ark., indicated that health and education funds would not have to be cut to achieve the overall \$1.6 billion slash. On the contrary, funds for health and education would be increased over Mr. Nixon's request, but this increase would be more than offset by cuts in space, defense and foreign aid.

Sen. McClellan said that his committee would be able to report out appropriations bills for the various government departments holding federal outlays in fiscal 1974 to \$267.04 billion, some \$1.6 billion less than the spending budget of \$268.7 billion requested by Mr. Nixon.

If Sen. McClellan's targets are met, they will give a big boost to congressional Democrats in their fight with Mr. Nixon over the budget.

Democrats have argued that they are as eager as Mr. Nixon to hold down spending to avert inflation and tax increases, but they insist that Congress has the right to change Mr. Nixon's budget mix, cutting his defense and space requests in order to boost social programs.

Mr. Oliver is known to be opposed to any settlement of the case but it is not known whether this position had anything to do with his firing.

[Today, Mr. Strauss said the re-election committee has indicated guilt in the Watergate case by offering to settle the lawsuits out of court, the AP reported. Mr. Strauss noted that the Democrats are still in debt and can use the cash. But he added: "A payment of a very large sum of money would also be an indication of guilt on the part of the Republican party. You don't go around paying a half million dollars... just for fun."]

The Republicans' explorations of settlements on the Democratic and Common Cause cases came on the same day President Nixon agreed to permit testimony by White House aides before a Senate committee and a federal grand jury. The moves are seen by the Democrats as part of a comprehensive strategy to deal with the Watergate affair, for which Mr. Nixon has been taking increasing heat from leading Republicans and from voters in opinion surveys.

In the Democratic suit, depositions are being taken today at Mr. Cohen's offices from Frederick LaRue, a former White House counsel and special assistant to the re-election committee, and J. Glenn Sedam Jr., formerly general counsel for the committee.

Mr. Cohen said he has consistently invited the committee's attorneys "to offer money" if they want to settle the case, but that the talks have not reached the point of a concrete proposal.

## From an Inept Burglary to a Cause Célèbre

By Walter Rugaber

WASHINGTON, April 18 (NYT).—As a public issue, the Watergate affair began with a brazen but inept burglary exactly 10 months ago yesterday. It came to embrace a complex range of covert and questionable political activities.

The precise dimensions of each facet of the scandal are far from clear. Most official investigations so far has concentrated on the three weeks of wiretapping at the Watergate offices of the Democratic National Committee. Seven men, including three White House employees and the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, were convicted of that conspiracy in January. Six of them are now in jail and the seventh is telling what he knows to investigators.

At least a year prior to the Watergate burglary of June 17, agents who said they were acting on behalf of President Nixon's campaign were in the field, financed by Republican party funds. These agents appear to have spied on the Democrats and, as the campaign began to heat up, they planned and apparently carried out various acts of disruption and sabotage against major Democratic contenders.

Segretti's Activities

The most prominent of these operatives—others have been named, but he has come to symbolize the disruption efforts—is a young southern California lawyer named Donald H. Segretti.

There is no really comprehensive picture of what Mr. Segretti and his colleagues intended to do and did, and some experts once expressed doubts that their plans, however clandestine and unfair, were actually illegal.

But Mr. Segretti, according to numerous reports, had been hired by Dwight L. Chapin, the President's appointments secretary, and paid by Herbert W. Kalmbach, Mr. Nixon's personal lawyer.

Mr. Chapin, who left the White House after the campaign to become an executive with United Air Lines, and Gordon C. Strachan, a longtime White House



WORKOUT—Astronaut Paul J. Weitz, pilot of the first manned Skylab mission, preparing to check out the bicycle ergometer in the work and experiments area of the crew's quarters of the Skylab orbital workshop trainer during a practice session at the Space Center in Houston. With him was Joseph P. Kerwin, science pilot of the mission. The ergometer is used in vectorcardiogram tests and the metabolic activity experiments as well as providing exercise for the crew during the 28-day flight. The Skylab will be launched May 14, with the crew, launched a day later in Apollo-like craft, joining in orbit.

## The Watergate Affair

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aid also linked to the Segretti operation, were recently called before a federal grand jury which has resumed its investigation of the case.

Mr. Segretti also testified before the 23-member panel and a Senate committee investigating the affair has served a subpoena on Mr. Kalmbach to obtain financial and other records held by the lawyer.

Cash-Staffed Safe

The term Watergate also came to cover a series of financial transactions involving Mr. Nixon's campaign, organization. Sooner or later, most of them reached a cash-stuffed safe in the offices of Maurice H. Stans.

Mr. Stans, the former secretary of commerce who served as the President's chief fund-raiser, is understood to have given the Watergate grand jury a written statement during its original investigation. He is not known to have testified during the resumed inquiry.

Hugh W. Sloan Jr., the finance unit's treasurer until soon after the burglary occurred, passed about \$200,000, most of it in \$100 bills, to G. Gordon Liddy, for what the Republicans described as a legitimate intelligence operation.

Some of the money was recovered from the five men arrested in the Watergate break-in. Some of it was also passed through a bank account controlled by one of the seven men involved, Bernard L. Barker, who pleaded guilty in the case.

Mr. Sloan testified at Liddy's

Dutch Unions' Offer

UTRECHT, the Netherlands, April 18 (Reuters).—Dutch unions announced today that they will suspend their selective strikes and stoppages for a rate pay increases as soon as possible until May 1. The decision was aimed at "creating a climate for negotiations with the employers in the various branches of industry."

The strikes, now in their eighth week, have so far affected the metal, textile, ready-made clothing, ceramics and brewery industries.

Gray's Revelations

The White House difficulties were heightened also by the revelations by L. Patrick Gray 3d during hearings on his nomination to be director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation—a nomination Mr. Nixon was finally forced to withdraw.

Mr. Gray provided evidence that John W. Dean 3d, counsel to the President, had kept close track of virtually every important step in the extensive FBI investigation of the Watergate wiretapping.

Mr. Gray said that Mr. Dean had "probably lied" when he told agents he was unaware of whether or not a conspirator, E. Howard Hunt Jr., had a White House office. Mr. Dean had in fact searched Hunt's office several days before.

It was learned from trial testimony that Mr. Dean, later assigned by the President to conduct a White House investigation of the case, had personally recommended Liddy to the re-election committee. Also, McCord told the Senate Watergate Committee in secret session that he had been told by Liddy that Mr. Dean was one of the men who took part in a February, 1972, meeting at which bugging operations had been discussed in detail.

And it was recently reported that Mr. Baldeman, at a private meeting with Republican senators and representatives, had taken ultimate responsibility for the so-called intelligence gathering. He denied, however, that the program had been improper.

## Union Charges 'Conspiracy' To Crush It

Farm Unit Assails Growers, Teamsters

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, April 18 (NYT).—Cesar Chavez, president of the United Farm Workers Union, charged yesterday that growers in California were engaged in a "conspiracy" with teamsters officials, involving large illegal cash payments, to crush his union.

At a news conference, Mr. Chavez also said that he was again calling on consumers to boycott table grapes produced by growers who do not sign a contract with his union.

Last week, grape growers in California signed a contract with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters after the growers' three-year contract with the United Farm Workers expired.

Labor experts here commented that the loss of the grape contracts could threaten the survival of the Farm Workers Union.

Cash Payments

Mr. Chavez called yesterday for a congressional investigation of what he said was evidence that many lettuce, grape and other growers in California had been passing money to teamster officials in cash payments of \$5,000 each.

Mr. Chavez also said that the government had evidence of these payments for some time but had failed to take action.

Jerry Cohen, general counsel of the United Farm Workers, said that testimony was given to a federal grand jury in San Francisco last June by a teamster who said he had witnessed the transfer of money from a grower representative.

An AFL-CIO spokesman today pledged the union's support to Mr. Chavez and the United Farm Workers Union in the struggle against the teamsters for control over California grape workers.

The Associated Press reported from Washington, Mr. Chavez met with AFL-CIO officials today in their Washington headquarters. Last month, AFL-CIO president George Meany called the teamster efforts in California "tantamount to strike-breaking."

Rep. Edward R. Roybal, D., Calif., who had called the news conference, said he would ask the House Labor Committee to begin an investigation of the charges by the United Farm Workers.

Rep. Roybal said that he had been part of a team of government officials and civic and church leaders who had recently pooled grape workers to the Coachella Valley of California, where the grape growers have just signed a contract with teamsters.

He said that approximately 85 percent of the nearly 953 workers interviewed wanted to belong to the United Farm Workers and only 8 percent wanted to be members of the Teamsters Union. The rest had not wanted to join any union.

The congressman said that many of the workers to whom he had spoken said that they were being "pressured" into accepting a union they did not want.

## Campus Clash Shuts Bonn U.

BONN, April 18 (WP).—The University of Bonn was ordered closed for six days following a clash last night between police and more than 200 leftist students who had seized a lecture hall.

The latest incident followed violent clashes last week when students, protesting a visit by South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu, caused severe damage to the Bonn city hall.

Had No Permission to Copy Papers

## Ellsberg Says He Signed Security Pledge

By Martin Arnold

LOS ANGELES, April 18 (NYT).—Daniel Ellsberg said yesterday under cross-examination at the Pentagon papers trial that he had signed a pledge that he would not copy the documents.

He also told the jury that no one had given him permission either to remove the papers from the Rand Corp. or to copy them. Further, he testified, he signed any number of statements dealing with the security of "top secret" documents.

At one point, David R. Nissen, the chief prosecutor, asked him if he had read portions of the Espionage Act referring to classified documents.

Mr. Ellsberg answered that "to the best of my knowledge, there is nothing in the Espionage Act about classified documents, so I couldn't have read them."

He was asked if anyone had given him permission to remove the documents in 1969 from the Rand Corp. in Santa Monica, where he was employed, to a Los Angeles advertising office, where he Xeroxed them at night. "No," he answered.

"No one had given you permission to copy them?" Mr. Nissen asked.

"That is correct," Mr. Ellsberg answered.

The pledge not to copy the documents had been disclosed before, but this was the first time



Bobby Seale (right) winding up his campaign in Oakland.

## Seale a Distant Second, Gains Runoff for Mayor of Oakland

OAKLAND, Calif., April 18 (AP).—Bobby Seale, the Black Panther leader, ran a distant second in his race for mayor of Oakland yesterday but will have a runoff with the incumbent, John Reading.

In official returns from the nine-way race, Mr. Reading had 55,942 votes, Mr. Seale 21,214. Mr. Reading needed more than 50 percent to avoid a May 15 runoff, but his unofficial total was 49,923 percent—84 votes short. Mr. Seale had 18.26 percent of the 110,581 votes cast and seven other candidates divided the rest.

Mr. Seale, chairman of the Black Panther party, had predicted he would win by a landslide.

In nearby Berkeley, a radical slate that needed two of four council seats to take control of city government picked up only one. With all votes from the city's 189 precincts counted, a moderate-liberal coalition elected three of its slate.

After the voting here, Mayor Reading praised Mr. Seale's campaign.

## Israel Denies Raid 'Personnel' Used Passports

JERUSALEM, April 18 (Reuters).—Israel today stressed that its "personnel" were not using passports on operations such as last week's raids on Palestinian guerrilla bases in Lebanon.

The statement, by a Foreign Ministry spokesman, appeared to be a significant change from an earlier statement which had denied that Israeli "forces" had used forged British, Belgian or West German passports.

The change in wording seemed designed to cover the Lebanese charge that forged passports had been used by Israeli "agents."

The Foreign Ministry gave no elaboration on why it had changed its wording.

The spokesman also said the Lebanese allegations were "without any substance."

He was commenting on Britain's expression of concern that Israeli agents had used such passports in Beirut. That concern was expressed to a meeting yesterday between British Minister of State at the Foreign Office, Lord Alton, and Israeli Chargé d'Affaires Eitan Ruppin.

Belgian Protest

BRUSSELS, April 18 (Reuters).—The Belgian government protested to Israel today that it was convinced Israeli agents had used false Belgian passports in their raid against Palestinian guerrillas in Beirut last week.

A Foreign Ministry communiqué said Israeli Ambassador in Brussels Moshe Alon had been summoned and told that falsification of another country's passports was "incompatible with international norms."

The communiqué added that Belgium had asked Israel to give assurances that such a thing would not happen again.

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## U.S. Experts Eye Foreign Clean Engines

Public Saving Seen, Senate Panel Told

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP).—The Environmental Protection Agency says the anti-pollution method chosen by U.S. automakers could cost the public up to \$147 billion more in the next decade than available foreign engine designs.

"It's a pretty expensive option that the American auto industry has chosen," commented Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, when EPA officials disclosed their estimates yesterday in hearings before his air and water pollution subcommittee.

Sen. Muskie wondered why U.S. automakers had not, over the past 20 years, developed new engines instead of hanging onto their old designs and adding pollution clean-up devices after adoption of the 1970 clean-air amendments.

1975 Requirements

The EPA and the National Academy of Sciences have found that the foreign engines can meet the U.S. law's original 1975 requirements for a 90 percent reduction of carbon monoxide and hydrocarbon emissions.

On April 11, EPA administrator William D. Ruckelshaus suspended the 1975 standards for one year because U.S. automakers could not meet it.

One of the foreign engines is West Germany's Mercedes-Benz automobile diesel, which Mr. Ruckelshaus says needs additional study concerning noise and fumes.

The other two are Japanese: the Mazda rotary engine, which meets the 1975 standards but achieves relatively low gas mileage, and the Honda "stratified charge" engine.

The Honda engine meets not only the 1975 standards, but also a 1976 standard for a 90 percent reduction of nitrogen exhaust as well.

It does not reduce mileage, and Mr. Ruckelshaus said yesterday he would look into Honda claims that the new engine has been successfully enlarged to V-8 size.

Robert L. Sansom, an EPA assistant administrator, told the Senate subcommittee that the use of "oxidation catalysts"—the anti-pollution method chosen by the U.S. auto industry—would cost the public an estimated \$11 billion between 1975 and 1985.

Mr. Sansom also reported that the Honda engine, if it were adopted, would save the public some \$12 billion and the diesel engine would save some \$106 billion, largely in fuel economy.

April 30 Floor Fight Likely

## House-Senate Panel Agrees To Extend Wage-Price Law

By Richard L. Lyons and James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 18 (WP).—The majority of a divided House-Senate conference committee agreed yesterday on a one-year extension of the wage-price control law, but Republicans said they will ask the House to reject it.

Republicans won major victories when they persuaded the House on Monday to reject a Senate amendment to the law, and again yesterday when they managed to throw out a Senate provision to control rents to low-vacancy areas.

But Republicans lost on several other Senate amendments in the conference and were particularly upset about two. One permits the President to ration gasoline and other petroleum products. The other requires big companies to make cost and profit disclosures when raising prices of a product by more than 1.5 percent.

Expire April 30

The act, which empowers but does not require the President to control wages and prices and was used by President Nixon to impose Phases 1, 2 and 3 on the economy, expires April 30.

Senate leaders decided not to take up the conference report today, meaning a vote cannot come before April 30, when Congress which planned to adjourn tonight, returns from Easter recess.

If the compromise bill were defeated, April 30, as Republicans threaten, Congress would face a midnight deadline to come up with another compromise bill. Otherwise, Mr. Nixon's Phase-3 economic program would die.

It is quite possible that Congress will still be fighting about economic controls on the day before the law expires. If the act expired before it was extended, most price controls could no longer be enforced.

Rent Control

The rent-control provision, which would have applied in areas with vacancy rates of less than 5.5 percent, was rejected by a 7-to-7 vote of House conferees. Rep. Warren Mitchell, D., Md., who was absent when the vote was taken, had given his proxy vote to Rep. Wright Patman, D., Texas, House conferees chairman, to cast for the Senate rent-control provision.

Rep. Mitchell's proxy was given orally, rather than in writing, and although Rep. Patman ruled that this was proper, a majority of the House conferees overruled him, and Rep. Mitchell's vote did not count.

Other provisions agreed to by a majority of the conferees would: exempt workers earning less than \$3.50 an hour from any future wage controls, state that nothing in the law can be cited as authority for the President to refuse to spend appropriated funds and require hearings before wage increases won in a labor contract can be reduced.



TIRING WORK—A Corpus Christi, Texas, tire shop employee septupling up on his warehouse chores.



## Over 500 Killed As New Tornado Hits Bangladesh

DACCA, April 18 (AP).—At least 500 people were feared killed and several thousand injured in a tornado that ripped through 14 villages in the Dacca area yesterday evening.

Red Cross chief Gazi Golem Mustafa said the death toll would be over 500.

It was the second calamitous wind storm this month. A cyclone killed more than 200 people last week.

Reports said an area of more than 10 square kilometers had been devastated by yesterday's tornado and hundreds of houses razed.

More than 1,000 persons were reported injured, many seriously. Relief agencies cleaning up from the previous storm, which struck about 35 miles southwest of the capital last Thursday, diverted their attention to the new disaster area.

News reports said the government was rushing supplies to the stricken areas and was ferrying the seriously injured by helicopter to Dacca Medical College.

## Obituaries

### Soviet Historian S.D. Skazkin

MOSCOW, April 18 (UPI).—Sergei D. Skazkin, 83, an expert on the medieval and modern history of Western Europe, has died, the Communist party newspaper Pravda said today.

A full member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Prof. Skazkin was a former dean of the history faculty of Moscow State University and head of the university's chair of medieval history.

In 1962 he was named head of the sector of medieval history of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences. His awards include an Order of Lenin, an Order of Red Banner of Labor and a Stalin Prize.

#### Dr. Vu Dinh Tung

HONG KONG, April 18 (Reuters).—Vu Dinh Tung, 78, president of the North Vietnam Red Cross Society, died in Hanoi Monday, the North Vietnam News Agency reported today.

The agency said Dr. Tung was

a member of the Central Committee of North Vietnam's Fatherland Front and vice-chairman of the Vietnam Peace Committee and had been decorated many times by the North Vietnamese government for his devoted service to the people.

#### J. Preston Lewis

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 18 (AP).—J. Preston Lewis, 71, retired board chairman of Owens-Illinois, Inc., died yesterday. He retired in 1968.

During his tenure, the glass and plastic container-making corporation's sales grew from \$98 million a year to \$961 million. Mr. Lewis retired in 1968.

#### Jan Ciechanowski

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP).—Jan Ciechanowski, 85, Polish Ambassador to the United States during World War II, died Monday. He remained in Washington in retirement and wrote a book, "Defeat in Victory," on the Polish situation after the war.

## Two Convicts Will Be Three

SANTA FE, N.M., April 18 (AP).—Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Carlton, convicted murderers who have been inmates at the New Mexico State Penitentiary for more than a year, are expecting a baby in June.

The prison facilities for the 700 men and 25 women inmates are separate and no visits are allowed. But last fall the Carltons were admitted to a special study program at the nearby College of Santa Fe.

"They're dropped off in the morning and taken back in the evening," said warden Felix Rodriguez. "You figure it out."

The warden added that both Pearl D. Carlton, 24, and her husband Dennis, 28, are excellent students. He said both will continue in the program. The Carltons are serving 10-to-50-year sentences for a murder in August, 1969.

## Burger Lauds Douglas for Long Service

### Cites Questing Mind, Spirit in 34 Years

WASHINGTON, April 18 (WP).—Justice William O. Douglas reached the 34-year mark in service on the Supreme Court yesterday and Chief Justice Warren E. Burger took time out to note the anniversary in remarks from the bench.

Praising Justice Douglas for a "restless, questing mind and spirit," Justice Burger noted that Justice Douglas has now served longer than all the justices in history except three—Chief Justice John Marshall (served from 1801-1835), Justice Stephen J. Field (1863-1897) and Justice Hugo L. Black (1937-1971).

"Very soon Justice Douglas will surpass the record of even these three justices," Justice Burger said. Justice Field is the record holder with 34 years, 6 months and 12 days. Justice Marshall served 34 years, 5 months and 2 days and Justice Black served 35 days beyond the 34-year mark.

Justice Burger, who frequently differs with Justice Douglas on legal and constitutional issues, said the 74-year-old jurist "has been a strong, articulate individual willing to blaze new trails whether in the majority or in dissent, but also willing to tread ancient paths of the law."



William O. Douglas

He said Justice Douglas "was a student of ecology before the word had currency and in his concern for man's environment he was far ahead of his time."

With Justice Douglas sitting beside him on the high bench, Justice Burger concluded that he spoke for all justices "in extending to you, Bill, our best wishes for continued good health, long life and much happiness and many more mountains to climb."

## High Court Limits Protests By Convicts Over Jury Bias

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 18 (NYT).—The Supreme Court has imposed limits on the right of convicted criminals to protest after their trials, that the grand juries that indicted them had been chosen by a racially discriminatory system.

In two cases decided by 6-to-3 majorities, the high court denied appeals by two blacks, one of whom had been convicted three years earlier in Mississippi and the other 25 years ago in Tennessee.

The appeals contended that blacks had been systematically eliminated from the jury pool by a discriminatory process.

In both cases, a dissent was written by Associate Justice Thurgood Marshall, in which William O. Douglas and William J. Brennan Jr. joined, arguing that the constitutional right of a criminal defendant to fairness throughout the law enforcement process outweighed procedural considerations.

The court also held, in a third ruling, that defendants cannot

overturn robbery convictions on the basis of an illegal search warrant unless they had some legal interest in the property that was seized or the premises searched.

In the case of the Tennessee defendant, the majority ruled that Willie Lee Henderson had waived his right to claim grand jury discrimination by pleading guilty to the accusation before raising the issue.

"When a criminal defendant has solemnly admitted in open court that he is in fact guilty of the offense with which he is charged," wrote Associate Justice William H. Rehnquist, "he may not thereafter raise independent claims relating to the deprivation of constitutional rights that occurred prior to the entry of the guilty plea."

All that such a defendant can do, the majority said, is to attack his guilty plea as involuntary and uninformed, based on inadequate advice from a lawyer whose competency is open to question.

In his dissent, Justice Marshall said that such rights as a non-discriminatory grand jury cannot be waived by an accused criminal unless "the defendant has been informed of those rights and decides not to invoke them in order to gain some advantage," such as pleading to a lesser charge.

## 2 Flee East Germany

HANNOVER, April 18 (AP).—A 44-year-old East German and his 17-year-old son last night escaped across the death strip into West Germany, border police reported today.

At the time of the escape, the father was working as a welder in a factory in East Germany.

The father, whose name was not disclosed, was reported to have been in the area of the border for some time before the escape.

The son, who was also working in a factory, was reported to have been in the area of the border for some time before the escape.

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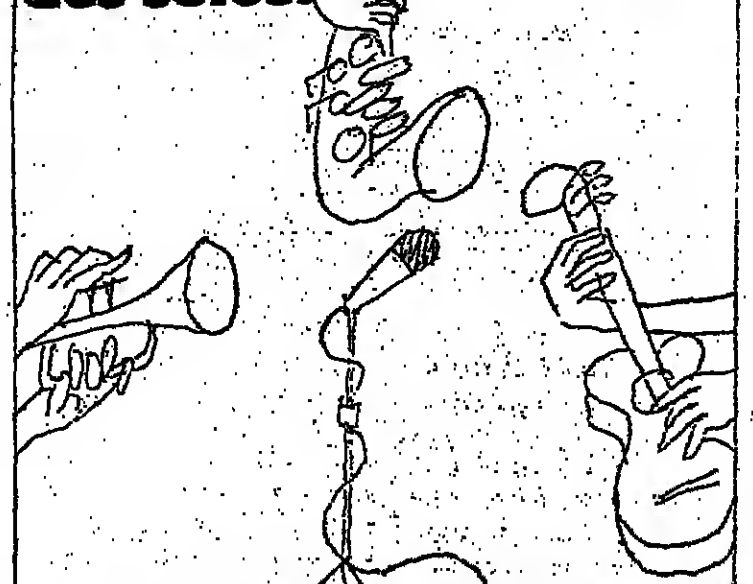
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## FASHION IN PARIS

## Stealing the Show With a New Formula

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, April 18 (UPI)—France Faver, a new venture half-way between ready-to-wear and couture, is currently stealing the show from both.

The ingredients are simple. All it takes is money and talent. In the case of France Faver, the talent came from a team: Viviane de Vesschering and Claire Brard. They convinced Mrs. Faver, a shrewd Parisienne, to turn one of her two decorators' shops that she had on the Rue des Saints-Pères into a fashion shop (at No. 79). In exchange, they put her name on the tag

and gave her a share of the business. Vesschering-Brard have more than talent. They have the professional attitude that comes from working with big manufacturers. For six years, they designed for Dejeu, Carole Pierre, Harry Lams as well as for big factories in Germany and Italy, turning out just about everything, women's fashions, men's and children's clothes and leather and fur collections.

Some of their designs, which date from 1968, are still being made in their boutique and have become classics. They include a silk blouse, with Chinese lan-

tern sleeves. A photograph of another blouse, vintage 1968, and a see-through, is in the Larousse Encyclopedia, next to couture creations.

## Frustrated

But as free-lance designers, they were frustrated. "Manufacturers built a wall between the consumers and ourselves. Besides, they were scared. Scared of using beautiful, expensive fabrics. Scared of luxury."

France Faver was the solution. The team took over a year ago. First they filled the windows with mad, extravagant hats, loaded with cherries, egret feathers and cabbage roses. "We did it for fun," Miss Brard said. "Just to attract attention." But it paid off. By June, they had sold 600 of those follies, each of which cost a cool 500 francs.

With a passion for beautiful fabrics, crepe de chine, creamy Calais lace, Swiss embroidery and the like, Vesschering-Brard are over their heads in frills and ruffles. The results are romantic dresses, a cross between Mexican wedding dresses and "My Fair Lady" with a soupçon of "The Damned." "We were tired of skirts and moccasins," Miss Brard said. "We feel that the more women work, the less they want to dress like suffragettes."

This "to-hell-with-sportswear" attitude has been highly successful. France Faver has cornered the beautiful people, including Nathalie Delon, Sylvia Vartan, Jean Seberg, Princess Poniatowska and Martine Guerand Hermès. But they also have a customer who bought a blouse to go to church in Alaska and yes-

Vesschering-Brard creation which is in the Larousse encyclopedia.



terday a bookish, bespectacled brunette was trying to squeeze into a Swiss embroidery dress—a sexy petticoat with little girl ruffles at the bottom.

## Close to London

Although the spirit is close to that of such London designers as Gina Fratini and the popular Laura Ashley, Vesschering-Brard have the French talent for stopping short of costume, maybe because they know that basically, French girls are less adventurous than English ones.

Prices are high but the two designers claim they have no problem getting 600 francs for a blouse and 1,500 for a dress. "A lot of our customers are well-heeled bourgeois," they said,

"and many of them used to dress in couture houses."

France Faver is expanding fast, with branches in Brussels, Berlin, Nantes, Perpignan and Nancy. Munich and Monte Carlo are next. In Geneva, their designs are on sale at Bon Génie.

But the American market has been a disappointment, despite a strong push from Mildred Custin, former president of Bonwit Teller and one of the most respected figures in the fashion business.

"Americans have a rigid and tedious way of doing business," Miss Brard said. "They are victims of their system. Besides, except for Bloomingdale's, they don't take us seriously."

## DINING OUT IN LONDON

## A Choice Among the Chows

By Naomi Barry

LONDON (UPI)—Mr. Chow is going West.

London's most spectacular restaurant—fourth in town and a fifth on the way—will open Mr. Chow, Los Angeles, in October. The actual location is to be Campden Drive, Beverly Hills.

The new enterprise is backed by the A. & M. Record Company (Herb Alpert and Jerry Moss of The Juana Brass).

"Jerry Moss freaked out when he saw Mr. Chow," said Michael Chow in a Saturday afternoon at ease outfit of black and white boudoir-style check slacks, a black V-neck sweater and dramatically patterned shirt.

Mr. Chow I burst on the London scene, Valentine's Day, 1968. The food was Peking. From time to time, a chef came into the dining room and went through gyrations of what looked like Chinese shadow-boxing which ended up in ribbons of fresh noodles. The waiters were Italian. The decor, designed by Michael, could have come out of the pages of "Dunbar." The clientele was London, ultra-smart. The restaurant in Knightsbridge, near Harrod's, definitely was no Chinatown affair.

"I believe in environment," said Michael, who is a friend to some of London's brightest—the painters, writers, journalists, actors, TV producers, the mannequins.

"People should get the environment in which they feel the most comfortable," he said. "Can you imagine setting out a fantastic steak in front of an Oriental who never had any experience with a knife and fork. That wouldn't be very cool. So why should I force English people to eat with chopsticks?"

## Montpellier

Mr. Chow's Montpellier came along in November 1969. Once again the decor was dazzling, spare and contemporary and the women who came for lunch were the best-looking birds in town. The waiters were Italian and so was the food. Michael fell in love

with Italy when he went to Rome to play a small part in the film "Marco Polo."

Chow II opened in July 1971. The food in Peking. The prices are lower than in the other "Happening" and the diners are predominantly Chinese. The image evokes New York's Mott and Pell streets, with an up-to-date interpretation by Michael.

"Game," his latest success, is Japanese. A Japanese actor whom he met during the filming of "55 Days in Peking" extolled the glory of game birds in Japan, and pointed out that England too was supposed to be famous for its game birds. Quail and pheasant are served in season, but the house specialty is Yakitori—pieces of chicken and vegetables skewered on bamboo, glazed with Chow sauce and charcoal grilled.

## "Game"

Portions at "Game" automatically are double or triple what you will get in the average Japanese restaurant, where a meal often ends before you feel you have started. Since Michael currently is passionate about Chinese antiques, he amused himself by serving as the daily dessert a chocolate cake modeled after a pillow in Sung porcelain.

"Game" has its problems because the Japanese waiters don't bend as much as the Italians and the Chinese. "They are more rigid," he said.

There is nothing stiff about the hostess who explains the dishes to the guests—tall, slim Tina Lutz, a ravishing Japanese-American from Cleveland, who has been Michael's girl friend for the past year and a half. They met in Tokyo, where she was modeling and he was hoping to produce his own film script.

In May, 1973, Michael will open another Chow in Soho in what used to be a celebrated Delicatessen, King Bazaar. The name will be Ciao Bamba. The "environment" is being handled by an Israeli artist pal, Zeev Aram.

Mr. Chow was born in Shanghai in 1938, which according to the Chinese calendar was a Year of the Tiger. "Very good sign for a man," said Tina, "full of power and fire."

From his father, a star with the Peking Opera, he inherited his flair for the theatrical.

Michael was 14 when he arrived in England with his doll-like sister, Tsai Chin. Tsai Chin enrolled at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art and Michael

peregrinated from one boarding school to another, hating them all. He then tried art school and architectural school, but decided the formal institutions were too staid.

Tsai Chin got a few parts in the movies and whenever possible tagged Michael along to play Little Bad Boy, Oriental style.

"I set fires in a lot of places," he recalled. "Did it for ten years."

Money was short but the Chow brother and sister found they could entertain lavishly Chinese fashion—1 1/4 pound of beef stretched with chopped vegetables.

"I'm a good cook," said Michael, "provided I only have a single dish to prepare at a time. The professional is the one who can achieve perfection 95 times out of a hundred, and at split-second timing."

## Imported From Hong Kong

"I import my kitchen staff from Hong Kong, but always in teams. You need choppers, noodle makers and stir-fryers. And everyone of them has to be treated with the respect you give a samurai."

"A Chinese can tell by looking at a dish—the color, the thickness of the sauce—whether it is right. Eating is simply to confirm your judgment."

After his first success, Michael went flamboyant. He perambulated around London in a café-au-lait Rolls-Royce which was followed by a chauffeur-driven Bentley convertible. When the Bentley was smashed up, he decided to go simple again. He now drives a Volkswagen which he finds is better for his back. He is installing a swimming pool behind his house because, he says, the backyard was so hideous.

"Being too successful, you lose your strength and you lose touch with the actual thing. Besides, 80 percent of life is working."

## London Addresses:

Mr. Chow I: 151 Knightsbridge, S.W. 3.  
Mr. Chow's Montpellier: 13 Montpellier St., S.W. 7.  
Chow II: 7 Queensway, W. 2.  
Game: 30 Brook St., W. 1.

## OPERA IN ZURICH

## The Ups and Downs Of a Janacek Opera

By Theodore Blamfield

ZURICH (UPI)—Take an unhappy young wife and her despotic mother-in-law, add a generation gap to 19th-century class strife in a small Russian town, let the drama be set to music by an unusually gifted Czech composer and the result is "Katya Kabanova."

If this opera by Leo Janacek has never attained the popularity of his earlier "Jenufa," it is certainly not the fault of the music. Indeed, in setting Alexander Ostrovsky's play "The Storm" to music, Janacek produced one of his most inspired scores. The Zurich Opera wisely engaged a known Czech expert, Jaroslav Krombholc, to conduct its new production of this opera, which premiered last week.

Krombholc knows how the score should sound. In Zurich, however, he faced an orchestra clearly not at home in Janacek's idiom. The lack of a foreboding quality in the initial eight-note motive of the Imperial prelude to a performance in which the expressive possibilities of the music would seldom be realized. Precarious violin passages in the upper reaches came to grief and the frequently raucous brass ruined some of the score's high points. Moreover, the orchestra was often too loud, drowning out many important passages of the text, and generally good dictation notwithstanding, not until the third act did it settle down to a suitably dynamic range and the final scenes achieved some delicate moments.

## Eloquence

It was in this scene, too, that Harry Buckwitz's staging was at its most eloquent. Here his domestic heroine, upon whose conflict and torments his attention had focused, sought and found her release, her spiritual catharsis, through suicide. Katya emerged as a character torn between duty and custom on one hand and a craving for happiness, however ephemeral, on the other. Antigone Spourda played her somewhat haughtily but nonetheless persuasively.

As in "Jenufa," the action of "Katya Kabanova" is motivated not by the heroine but by the mother figure, in this case the tyrannical Kabanicha whose merciless goading of her son and daughter-in-law precipitates the tragedy. The veteran Astrid Varney gave a restrained rendition of this implacable role, making her points not through histrionics, but through stiff-necked determination. If anything, her final bows to the bystanders could have conveyed more irony for, underlying this awful moment—with her hated "rival's" corpse at her feet—is Kabanicha's satisfaction that she will again have her son to herself.

But must the corpse be retrieved from the side of the stage opposite where Katya plunged into the Volga? The production was beset by many such inconsistencies, which even extended to the sets. Joseph Svoboda, Czechoslovakia's most renowned designer, after four rudimentary sets dominated by a "Freischütz"-like forest, suddenly offered a surrealistic construction in place of the ruined building in which the various characters seek refuge from the storm. And the storm itself, which gave Ostrovsky's play its name, was curiously tame and hardly sufficient to spark Katya's confession.

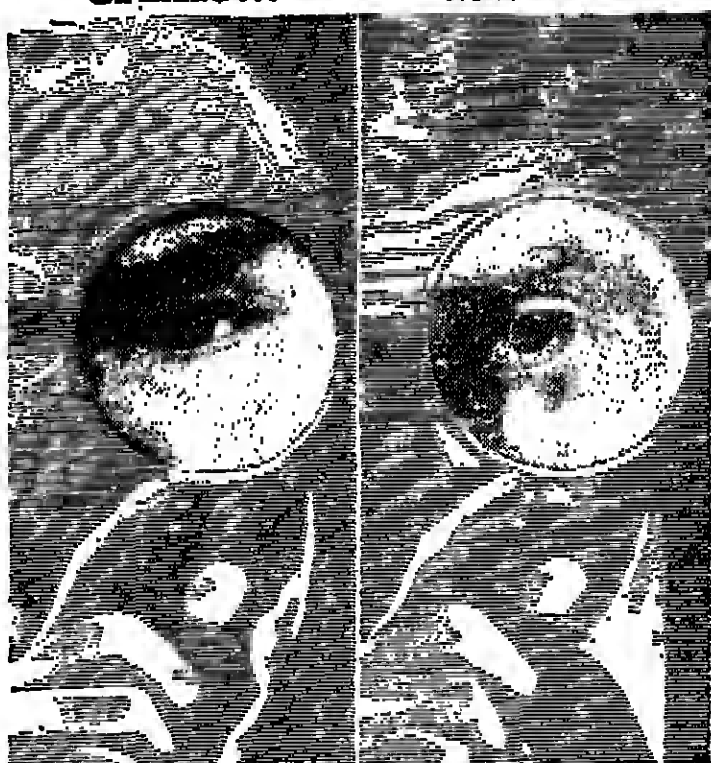
Another powerful element in this crucial scene, the male chorus emphasizing Dikoy's pontification that the storm is God's way of punishing sinners, made a meaningless appearance on stage—the men could scarcely be heard. (How effectively the chorus could sound off-stage was demonstrated in the final scene.) Still more serious was the sacrifice of one of Janacek's most beautiful tonal effects: the voices of the off-stage lovers soaring above the conversation of the

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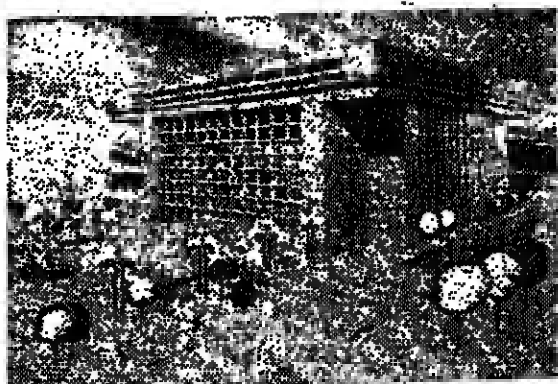
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## Six Spaniards Fined Over Poetry Contest

BARCELONA, April 18 (AP)—Six Spaniards have been fined \$3,500 each for judging a poetry contest outside Spain in which the top prizes were named for foes of Generalissimo Francisco Franco in the Civil War, the Catholic news agency Logos reported today.

The six are writers and literary critics from the Barcelona area. They served on the contest jury last October in Geneva. The Interior Ministry said they agreed to judge entries of Catalan poetry knowing that the prizes bore the names of Francisco Macia and Lluís Companys. Both were presidents of the Generalitat, the Catalan government in Barcelona that fought Gen. Franco in the 1936-1939 war.

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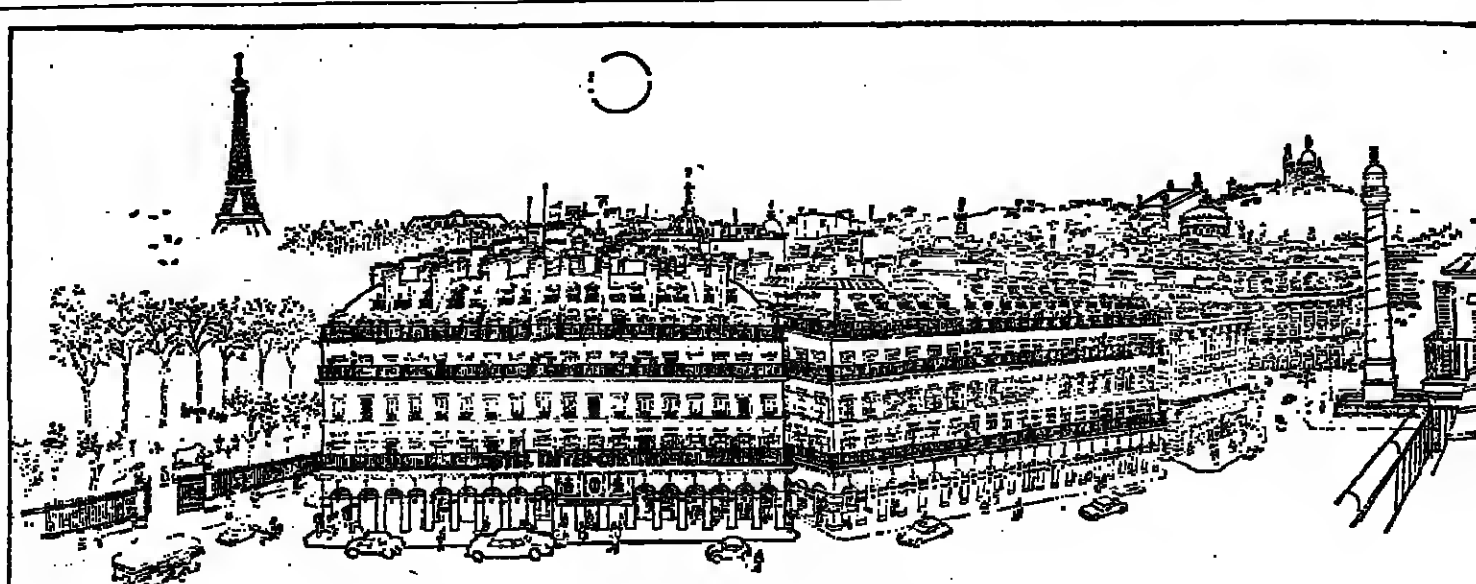
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## Letting Go in Vietnam

It should surprise no one familiar with the roots and growth of the Vietnamese civil war, which was going on long before the United States directly entered it, that it is continuing even though American combat elements have gone. We refer, of course, to Vietnam proper, not to Cambodia, where the United States has been bombing steadily for 45 days, nor to Laos, where the bombing was resumed three days ago. The war's stakes, control of South Vietnam, were not settled by the Paris agreement of Jan. 27 for all the talk of "lasting peace" and "settlement" and "honorable." For all of that, it needs to be remembered that the agreement provided nothing solid or certain beyond the return of U.S. POWs in exchange for the withdrawal of U.S. ground troops. The Vietnamese were to be left to settle the country's political future. Many hoped they would settle it with minimal violence, but they have not. Their choice mocks the purpose of the international "cease-fire" supervisors, who presumably will soon retire. But it is their choice.

While in Washington, President Thieu tried to convey the impression that his forces could handle almost all foreseeable Communist challenges. Returning to Saigon, he emphasized that he had received firm American guarantees for the long haul. The difference in emphasis arises partly from the difference in audiences in Washington and Saigon, the first wanting to hear that Mr. Thieu could "hack it" on his own, the second seeking assurance that if Mr. Thieu could not hack it, help would be forthcoming. The difference also arises from the undeniably and unavoidably ambiguous nature of the situation on the ground. Only when both sides come simultaneously to some rough acceptance of the risks "peace" would bring for both of them will it ever be possible for them to make a real peace. Obviously that magic moment of balance has not yet arrived. In the meantime, nobody can pretend to be able to say whether Mr. Thieu will survive or when the shooting in Indochina will end.

Obviously, Mr. Nixon would prefer the questions to go away. He can hardly enjoy seeing his trumpeted "peace with honor" seem so threadbare less than three months after it was signed. In this regard, the situation in Cambodia is, for Mr. Nixon, bad enough. His January calculation that somehow a cease-fire or negotiations would muffle the turmoil and disintegration in that country has misfired. Forty-odd days of relentless American bombing and who knows how much arm-twisting and pleading in Hanoi, Peking and Moscow have yet to produce the desired result. Now South Vietnamese troops have renewed their incursions into Cambodia, perhaps only to make a show or to help provide security for convoys head-

ed up the Mekong to Phnom Penh, perhaps for more desperate and foolish purposes. Realists in the administration could be forgiven for wondering if the reseating of Prince Sihanouk might not give Cambodia what it most needs, and what the United States most needs in Cambodia too: a government that can run the country and be held internationally accountable for it.

At home, those in Congress and the country who deplore the patently unconstitutional bombing of Cambodia, and the devastation it is causing, hope against hope that it will contribute to a swift, merciful resolution of the crisis there. Naturally, this hope dissipates their resolve to challenge or punish the President for the bombing. But mere hoping is not going to be enough to guarantee a particular outcome in Cambodia—and neither are the B-52s. The most the bombing can do is to buy time. But for what purpose? Only an impassioned fringe is ready to argue that the President really wants to continue an inconclusive, open-ended American involvement in an air war in Indochina. More likely, it is a matter of Mr. Nixon not being ready to accept the political risk of having it all slide out from under him in Indochina in a way which would tarnish his overstated and misguided boasts about the nature of the "peace" he has achieved.

And so, he won't let go, even though there is little evidence that the Russians or the Chinese are making anything like the same effort on behalf of their Indochinese allies that we are making in behalf of ours; not even the Pentagon contends that the Soviet and Chinese supplies which Hanoi has sent south since the "cease-fire" actually arrived in Hanoi in any significant amounts after the Jan. 27 agreement was signed.

If this is so, what is wrong—or dishonorable—about also finally letting our side go it alone? Or are American B-52s to be a permanent part of our "peace-making" effort in that corner of the world? The answer, we fear, is that they may have to be, unless the United States is genuinely prepared to put their allies and clients to the test of defending themselves, which by any reasonable expectation they should be prepared to do by now.

In short, Mr. Nixon's supporters and most of his policy critics in this country, as well as all of the important U.S. allies and adversaries abroad, believe that he has accomplished the proper U.S. mission, if not his own personal mission, in Vietnam. He has nothing of value left to prove or win there, only something further to lose. Almost everyone aches to get on with new business. Mr. Nixon should understand the depth and reason of this yearning. He should let go.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Warning to the Colonels

Greece's military dictatorship has received a stern rebuke and an admonition to return the country to democratic rule from an unexpected but significant source. Four retired generals who have held highest positions in the Greek armed forces have warned Premier Papadopoulos that his regime "is no longer permissible," and called on him to "create immediately" the conditions for a return to "free democratic institutions."

Two of the four generals served as chairman of the joint chiefs of staff and represented Greece on the NATO military committee; the other two were army chiefs of staff. None were involved in the 1967 coup that overthrew a constitutional government and brought Col. Papadopoulos to power; none had previously spoken out publicly against the regime. Their letter expressed concern that continuation of military rule would turn Greece against the armed forces and the United States.

"Rightly or wrongly," it said, "the people feel that the United States supports a regime which grew out of a coup d'état and which fails to respect the moral and

ideological principles of NATO." The letter was published to coincide with the sixth anniversary of the coup on Saturday, when Mr. Papadopoulos will address the nation. It also coincided with fresh charges of torture of political prisoners and the regime's flat refusal to discuss these with investigators for international organizations.

Amnesty International recently charged that six lawyers, arrested and held incommunicado for more than a month after four of them had represented student demonstrators, were suffering "unbearable torture." Charging "unacceptable interference" in Greek affairs, the regime refused to discuss the matter with Morris B. Abram and William J. Butler of New York and Prof. John P. Humphrey of McGill University, representing the International Commission of Jurists and the International League for the Rights of Man.

It will be interesting to see whether Col. Papadopoulos can reject so easily the warning of four of the most respected officers to serve Greece's armed forces in recent years.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Indochina: The Difficult Peace

When President Nixon admitted the fragility of the peace, he certainly hoped that it would get stronger with time. Events have dispelled the illusory part contained in that hope. The situation in Vietnam is a matter for more and more serious con-

cern. Fighting is under way around Hue and the men who have fallen since the signing of the cease-fire accords already number in the thousands. Prospects are hardly more encouraging in Cambodia. It looks very much as if both sides wanted to rely exclusively on the decision of arms.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 19, 1898

WASHINGTON—The President has decided to send an ultimatum to Spain immediately after signing the resolution of Congress, giving Spain 48 hours in which to act. That will be the last official communication before the fleet moves. There is a general belief that the massing of troops in Florida can have no other meaning than that the military authorities have decided upon an invasion of Cuba as soon as war is declared.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 19, 1923

BERLIN—In two hours today, the mark crashed from 22,000 to 33,000 to the dollar, thereby losing more than 50 percent of its value in gold—the biggest loss, figured in percentage, which German currency has yet suffered in the course of one day. There was pandemonium in the Bourse. It is estimated that the total sum demanded in foreign exchange reached the phenomenal figure of \$1.5 billion.



## The Case Against U.S. Troops Cuts

By Joseph Godson

LONDON.—One of the underlying reasons for the renewed pressure by Senate backers of the Mansfield proposals for cutting U.S. force levels in Europe from 300,000 to 150,000 and eventually reducing them even further is the rapidly spreading belief that the cold war is now ended and that permanent détente has been achieved over Europe. While this may be a pleasant thought—and all of us hope it is true—it is by no means a safe solid hypothesis to support a major policy.

Perhaps all one can say at this time is that the Russians have altered their tactics but whether they have abandoned their basic objectives is still a matter of profound conjecture. In this connection, we must not succumb to wishful thinking and forget that détente has been an ingredient of Soviet foreign policy rhetoric from Lenin's time to the present day. The Russians have repeatedly proclaimed periods of peaceful coexistence with the West, but none of these interludes has produced the negotiated settlements of major political differences.

Nevertheless, it can well be argued that the present Soviet leaders have compelling reasons for promoting détente. As calculating realists, it is said, Soviet leaders are sensitive to Russia's economic weaknesses and difficulties and seek, therefore, both Western economic and technological assistance as well as some means of settling limits on spending for strategic armament. Additionally, they are also faced with Chinese pressure on their inner-Asian borders, another factor arguing for a relaxation of tensions with the West. Even if only to retain the support of its own peoples the Western powers must under these circumstances appear to explore and probe for elements of reasonableness beneath the standard wrappings, instead of treating all Soviet proposals as aspects of a single intractable purpose and thus rejecting them out of hand.

### Two Purposes

Before setting the case against a unilateral reduction of substantial forces in Europe at this juncture it should be pointed out that these troops serve two basic purposes. First, together with other NATO forces, they constitute the most visible form of non-nuclear conflict, at least for a certain period; and two, they make more plausible the risk that any large-scale conflict in Europe would involve the use of U.S. nuclear weapons.

According to a Brookings Institution study entitled "U.S. Troops in Europe," the argument that considerably fewer troops could contain non-nuclear conflict is difficult to sustain, given the commonly accepted estimates of Soviet strength. Moreover, the view that fewer soldiers would probably do as well "in underlining the risk of nuclear conflict ignores an essential aspect of that risk: its sublimity. . . . The nuclear option can thus be seen as one that might conceivably be chosen, but only if both sides had taken full account of whatever fighting had occurred." Thus, a credible nuclear option requires a relatively high nuclear threshold. A substantial withdrawal would, however, lower that threshold and result in a sharp decline of European confidence in American commitments.

What is most important also is that U.S. troop reductions would almost certainly discourage mutual cutbacks; Moscow would be reluctant to pay for U.S. withdrawals that seemed likely to be forthcoming in any event. The fact that the MEPA talks with the Russians in Vienna have made no progress so far is certainly no good reason for unilateralism on our part.

The argument that a decision by the United States at this time to reduce its military presence might serve to stimulate European unity as nothing else would, is highly questionable, to say the least. For the present European unification is still far off and the ingrained national traditions of different nation-states make this hoped-for process very slow. Under such circumstances, any attempt to accelerate European unification by simply handing over to the Europeans the responsibility for their own defense, confident that their will to survive will make them overcome their difficulties, is more than likely to be counter-productive. A transfer of certain functions to

Western Europe and a stronger and more deliberate European effort in this field could perhaps become elements of a new approach for the future, provided they are undertaken jointly and after careful consideration. But a policy of transferring functions to a grouping which is, as yet, unable to assume them is bound to diminish the security of all.

### A Mentality

One might, perhaps rightly, deplore a certain mentality of dependence among the Europeans, which causes them to undertake their own defense, and to insufficiently develop and pool their own resources for defense, as Raymond Aron has done at the recent Europe-America Conference in Amsterdam. Yet dependence at this stage is a fact, whether one likes it or not, and so is the ensuing mentality. At the present it is undeniable that a premature American withdrawal is bound to have a disruptive and snowballing effect should a limited crisis break out or new Soviet pressure be applied.

As for the suggestion that a U.S. reduction of forces might lead to closer French cooperation with Britain to give the European nuclear forces more credibility, the plain fact is that this is not considered desirable by most Europeans, not even the British. Indeed, the formation of a European nuclear force would probably raise more problems than it solves. Moreover, as David Packard, the former U.S. deputy secretary of defense, said at the Amsterdam conference: "The present level of nuclear forces in France and Great Britain, even if they could be combined and placed under effective command and control, would have very little deterrent or war-fighting capability against the Soviet Union except as an addition to U.S. nuclear forces."

In the internal American debate, it is frequently overlooked that a substantial or total withdrawal from Europe is unlikely to permit a significant decrease of American expenditures. Under certain circumstances it might even require an increase. A reduction of U.S. troops, and the utilization of better technology and equipment as suggested by Mr. Packard, in answer to an alleged decreasing threat, decided after a careful prior analysis with European allies and implemented in an or-

derly fashion is one thing, but a unilateral withdrawal leaving behind an unstable Europe is quite another. Indeed, a withdrawal under such circumstances would not only be no gain to American security, but would undermine the very cooperative basis in the transatlantic relationship which is already under a severe strain.

In this connection, it should also be borne in mind that the notion of withdrawal from Europe overlooks the fact that the security of Europe is in the common interest of both America and Western Europe. There is no doubt that the presence of U.S. troops in Europe does create problems for the United States in terms of its balance of payments, but this surely can be solved by negotiation. To begin with, Europeans must collectively agree to substantially greater budgetary contributions to common defense. What will be essential for the U.S. Congress is no less than a collective affirmation of firm new European intentions.

In itself the presence of 300,000 U.S. troops in Europe has no absolute value. Whether fewer or more troops are required depends on many other factors. What most Europeans fear, however, is a thoughtless series of reductions perceived as a listless trend of withdrawalism. Were we to be imprudent enough to make such reductions, we should not be surprised if the political results were to our profound mutual disadvantage.

U.S. commitments in Europe were shaped by far-sighted and statesmanlike diplomacy. They have been successful, not failures. The time may come when Europe can do without U.S. forces, and then both Europeans and Americans will be able to congratulate themselves on a job well done. But that time is not yet, and until it comes, the forces must remain for the sake of the United States as much as for Europe, to ensure peace—rather than wage war.

Mr. Godson was a political and labor specialist with the United States State Department for 21 years. He now lives in London, where he is coordinator for the recent Europe-America Conference in Amsterdam. He wrote this article in response to "The Case for Reducing U.S. Forces in Europe," which appeared on this page April 12.

### Bhutto's Agility

The editorial "Pakistan's Agile Dancer" (IET, April 13-14) will certainly provoke many to wonder whether Mr. Bhutto's brand of agility has not already led him to the bankruptcy of credibility. No one would like to deprive Mr. Bhutto of his liberty to deceive himself by posing as a nimble-footed dancer in the political arena. But those who have seen this agile dancer at work over the issue of recognition of Bangladesh are convinced that he cannot be taken at his word. At first he promised that recognition of Bangladesh would immediately follow a meeting with Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. A few months later he treated the world to another, what you termed dazzling, display of fast political footwork and let the world know that he would have to prepare public opinion before recognition. Later he modified his position once again and said, among other things, that Bangladesh must accept sharing Pakistan's debts before it can be recognized. Doesn't Mr. Bhutto owe his stunned spectators a reply to their question, "What next?"

As to the editorial's suggestion of making moves by both sides, it must not be forgotten that it was Bangladesh which made the first move by offering to release 10,000 Pakistanis, mostly women and children of prisoners of war, and that too at a time when memories of atrocities and destruction committed by the Pakistanis were still fresh in the minds of 75 million people. Moreover, while Bangladesh has offered repeatedly unconditional and immediate repatriation of all Pakistanis stranded in Bangladesh, Pakistan is busy filling the concentration camps with 300,000 innocent Bengalis to keep them as hostages. Though Pakistan had responded initially to all these friendly and human gestures by

offering to repatriate a small percentage of Bengalis detained there, not a single one has been released so far. Finally, on the one hand, Pakistan is demanding the abandonment of the proposed trial of war crimes committed by the Pakistani POWs in Bangladesh as a means of wiping out old bitterness; on the other hand, Mr. Bhutto himself appointed Lt. Gen. Tikka Khan, who has also been called the "Butcher of Bengal," the chief of the Pakistani Army, as a reward for his "brilliant" performance in Bangladesh. What a wonderful move to win back the hearts of the Bengalis!

For all of this, the people of Bangladesh cannot naively believe that peace will descend upon the continent as soon as the POWs are released.

ANWARUZZAMAN KHAN, Paris.

### Lessons of War

I was stunned at the editorial "The POW's Story" (IET, April 9). It said "... the primary concern of the United States and other nations should be to seek ways to strengthen the rules of war that have been so tragically abused in Indochina," and that the rules of "civilized conduct in warfare should be rigorously adhered to."

Civilized conduct in warfare? When has war ever been civilized? It is the manifestation of man's lowest, most animalistic fears. Yet judging by the editorial, and also, the prevailing attitude of military and political leaders today, war is regarded as a great game. Leaders meet, make rules, shake hands and begin the fight (or rather, send the able young men to fight for them). It is indeed a sick game, and it's terrible that there will be others to come. More serious killing, destruction and torture, but better rules of the game. Does it make any sense at all?

## A Call for Patience

## Nixon and Watergate

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon has finally spoken out on the Watergate charges, and this political city, which has waited for him so long, is jumping with excitement and jumping to conclusions. But maybe it should wait a little longer.

Everything is suspected here now, but nothing has been proved. The distinction is important. It is 10 months precisely to the day since the five men were arrested for burglarizing and bugging the Democratic headquarters at the Watergate, and ever since then, the admitted crime has been political instead of judicial.

The main problem in these last 10 months has not been what was true, but how to get at the truth. The administration never condoned the Watergate crime, but it denied any involvement by its people, denounced the press for nosing into it or implying that anything was wrong, suggested that the whole thing was a political trick to help George McGovern and embarrass the President—and used all this to prove that irresponsible newspapers should be compelled to disclose their sources of information.

### Congress Defied

More than that, the administration defied the Congress to question the President's aides—even to question any of the 2.5 million federal employees about a suspected crime. If the President forbade it, that point, even the most loyal and conservative Republicans, led by Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, could swallow it no longer and began to protest in public.

The President, in his statement to the press, gave the impression that he had personally instigated a new investigation, that as a result of his action he had uncovered "major developments in the case," which he could not disclose, but in the meantime, he had concluded that his aides, whom he had previously forbidden to give formal testimony before the Senate investigating committee, would now be available to testify under oath.

This has produced a torrent of speculation in the capital. The most common guess is that the President was advised that the grand jury was about to bring in an indictment or indictments against people on his former or present staff whose innocence he had previously proclaimed. Also, that George Gallup published that the President's popularity in the country had dropped nine points, just when members of the Congress were going back to their constituencies for the Easter congressional recess.

There were other odd facts in the President's announcement. Last weekend, his former attorney general, John N. Mitchell, was in Washington conferring with members of the White House staff. Mr. Mitchell insisted he had seen the President. The White House press secretary denied it.

### Questions Raised

But the President had been conferring, by his own account, not with his White House staff over the weekend and not in the White House, but in the Executive Office Building with Attorney General Kleindienst and the assistant attorney general. This raised some interesting questions. Why at this critical point did

the President not see Mitchell? Where was his closest White House aide at this decisive conference? All this now has Washington buzzing, but it can probably now be left to the grand jury and the Senate investigating committee. After 10 months of sparring about constitutional principles, "executive privilege," the rights and responsibilities of the press, the President has now agreed to a fair and open inquiry into the whole conspiracy, and that is what these 10 months have been all about—and that is the only thing they have been all about.

The President has conceded nothing except the right the Congress and the press asked for all along and which he denied: a fair chance to question his people and try to get at the truth. He has confessed nothing and incriminated nobody. He has merely got out of the way, and left the question to the normal investigative procedures of the courts and the Congress.

For the moment, maybe everybody else should do the same. This doesn't settle anything, but at least it gives the country a fair chance to hear the evidence, and maybe to reflect on the fact that in the end the democratic process has worked in the Watergate case, very late and in very funny ways, but has somehow stumbled through.

The Watergate burglary was caught in the first place by a simple Keystone cop. The press, and particularly a couple of brilliant young reporters on The Washington Post, kept digging for the facts against all the opposition of the government, and even the doubts of many of their peers.

It divided Congress, which, skeptical of so bold and even silly a conspiracy, held back through the election, and the inauguration of a triumphant President, but finally decided on a major investigation and insisted on bearing the evidence.

It may be that the President's refusal to let his White House man testify, and the attorney general's insistence that the President could refuse to let any of the 2.5 million federal officials answer questions from the Congress, that turned the House and Senate, and finally his own party against him.

### Under Pressure

So under severe pressure he switched, very late and rather grudgingly, claiming he had found evidence others had uncovered long ago, but never mind. The main thing is that he has agreed to an open hearing under oath and the courts and the Congress can take it from here.

Nixon has always claimed that Woodrow Wilson was one of his heroes, and at least some people around here take consolation by remembering the famous passage out of Wilson's first inaugural address:

"Our duty," Wilson said at that time, "is to cleanse the nation to restore to correct the evil without impairing the good, to purify and humanize every process of our common life."

"We have made up our minds to square every process of our national life again with the standard we so proudly set up at the beginning and have always carried at our heart. Our work is a work of restoration."

## Letters

Those who refuse to take part in a bloodbath, who protest in the name of humanity are condemned as "reactionaries." A returning POW, when asked what he thought about the proposed U.S. help in rebuilding Vietnam answers that he would rather use his money building more B-52s. What a distorted state of affairs. Will we ever learn?

AMSTERDAM. ELLEN SEIRE.

### Terror—and War

It is unfair to bracket the Israeli-Palestinian dispute with the activities of terrorists as if they had equal weighting as moral decisions. I refer to your editorial: "Terror—and War" (IET, April 11).

With this failure of the international community to take action under the virtual veto of the Arab states and their protectors at the United Nations, Israel has no option but to take pre-emptive action both for the protection of its own citizens and innocent victims of el-Fatah terror everywhere.

It is even more distorted to

put the action in Beirut on a level with the shooting down of the Libyan plane. The first saw the seeking out of admitted murderers protected by a sovereign member government of the UN; the second was a deeply regretted action against a possible enemy in the face of a known terrorist threat to crash-land a civilian aircraft in an Israeli city.

LONDON. JACK BARNETT.

### Pollution Issue

As Richard Roman informs us, the Council of Europe's conference on environmental protection (IET, March 31) was not even able to agree on a "simple pledge by member nations that they would collaborate in efforts to protect the environment from pollution."

Our heads of government, with a planetary crisis staring them in the face, are not warning us of dreadful shortages, not presenting plans for survival, but babbling inanely on about industrial "growth rates."

MONICA SCHNEIDER, Glens, France.



## Trade Deficit Soars in U.K. During March

Fall in Pound's Value, Costlier Imports Cited

LONDON, April 18 (Reuters).—Britain's foreign trade plunged steeply into the red in March and posed a big threat to the government's economic strategy.

Official figures announced today showed a record deficit of £197 million last month on overseas trade. March imports soared to £1,071 billion, putting them beyond the £1-billion figure for the first time. They were up 294 million from February.

Exports receded by £26 million from a February peak of £900 million.

The somber statistics caused the pound to close down at £2.4518, a drop of 30 points. Share prices also were hit.

**Invisible Earnings**  
While invisible earnings—from shipping, insurance services and the like—trimmed the deficit by £56 million, the visible shortfall was the highest since August, 1970, when trade was disrupted by a 17-day national dock strike.

The deficit raised the question of whether the Conservative government, heavily committed to a policy of growth, can afford to let the economy grow at the present rate without piling up an unmanageable deficit.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber has made growth one of his main priorities in an effort to stimulate Britain's economy and banish comments about this country being the sick man of Europe.

**Debate Asked**  
When the Labor opposition party pressed in Parliament today for a debate on the "deteriorating state" of the economy, the government House leader James Prior said the administration would "keep its nerve and keep the economy moving."

The Department of Trade and Industry, releasing today's figures, blamed the colossal import total on rising world prices for goods like wheat, wool and copper, and on the falling value of the pound against some other currencies.

Observers speculated that the import boom came partly from importers stocking up ahead of the April 1 adoption by Britain of the controversial value-added tax.

## Burmah Profits Up 8%, Plessey's Increase 45%

LONDON, April 18 (AP-DJ).—Burmah Oil Co. reported today it earned £39.05 million in 1972, up 7.97 percent from the previous year.

The company noted that the figures are not fully comparable because last year's results include the nine-month profit of Quinton Hazell (Holdings) Ltd., which was acquired last year.

Turnover last year rose 37.7 percent to £248.61 million from £237.85 million. The company said that group sales for the first quarter of this year have been buoyant, but added that it is too early to assess the effect of the government's price restraints on profitability.

However, it said that profit-

ability of overseas operations continues to be encouraging.

The company noted that net operating profit last year, which does not include its share of profits of associated companies or its investment income, was up 37.8 percent at £26.65 million.

Its dividend income from its large holding of shares in British Petroleum, for example, totaled £18.55 million, compared with £17.11 million in the previous year.

**Plessey Profit Up**  
In another report, Plessey Co. Ltd. announced third-quarter net income rose 44.7 percent from the 1972 period to £4.73 million, or 2.53 pence a share, from the £3.26 million, or 1.75 pence a share.

Revenues were ahead 17.5 percent at £23.3 million.

For the first nine months of its fiscal year, profits were up 44.3 percent at £11.88 million, or 8.36 pence a share.

Turnover during the nine months rose 14.3 percent to £235.5 million.

## France Says Oil Firms Conspire To Split Market

PARIS, April 18 (AP).—The Finance Ministry alleged today that big oil companies are conspiring to split up the gasoline and oil market in France. It said court action would be taken unless the companies stop the allegedly illegal activities by Oct. 1.

The government published a letter from Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing sent to eight firms—ELF, BP, Mobil, Esso, Shell, Pina, Antar and Total.

These eight are assigned official quotas splitting up 95 percent of the total output of French refineries. The government has applied this system to assure a stable market and ample supplies of oil products. The other 5 percent is divided among about 80 small companies, and this 15 percent share is intended to guarantee competitive marketing.

The ministry alleged that the big companies had worked with the smaller companies in fixing rigid quotas, with fines for anyone exceeding the assigned quota, to stifle competition. An independent distributor in Marseilles complained recently that he had been forced into bankruptcy by these restrictive practices.

## One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges.

April 18, 1973	1969	Prev.	Ch.
Star (3 per \$1)	4.92	4.954	-4.71
Belg. fr. (A1)	36.35	36.525	-1.17
Belg. fr. (B)	40.99	40.965	+1.44
Deutsche mark	2.3215	2.3215	0
Danish krone	6.8628	6.873	-12.52
Escudo	33.75	33.75	0
Fr. fr. (A1)	4.9315	4.9315	0
Fr. fr. (B)	4.3545	4.3545	+12.24
Guilder	2.9465	2.9456	+0.92
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20	0
Lira (A1)	590.5	590.5	0
Lira (B)	585.5	587.5	-0.94
Real	56.05	56.05	0
Schilling	56.65	56.65	+12.77
Sw. krona	4.4988	4.5078	-0.20
Swiss franc	3.232	3.2295	+18.86
Yen	235.23	235.33	-18.95

Ch. Free B. Commercial.

\*Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

## EEC To Aid Mergers

BRUSSELS, April 18 (AP-DJ).—The EEC Commission announced today it will set up next month a bureau to help small- and medium-sized companies to merge or participate in joint ventures. The unit, to be called the EEC Business Cooperation Center, will give information and put firms with similar interests in touch. But its services, which will be free, will not extend to actually arranging whatever forms of cooperation the companies desire.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### \$100 Million Petrofina Eurobond

Petrofina will issue \$100 million of Eurobonds with warrants—the largest for such a type ever floated in the international market—to pay for the previously announced acquisition by its U.S. subsidiary, American Petrofina Inc., of a refinery, connected pipelines and a chain of service stations from Standard Oil Co. of Ohio. The Belgian firm's 63 percent-owned U.S. subsidiary and Soblo have agreed on a cash payment of \$100 million for the facilities being purchased. There would also be certain small exchanges of assets, a Petrofina spokesman says. The transaction is to be consummated July 1. Petrofina, Belgium's largest commercial enterprise, said the Eurobond would be issued by its 100 percent-owned subsidiary, American Petrofina Holding Co. This would be Petrofina's first Eurobond and its largest public borrowing ever. The company will propose to shareholders a capital increase to create shares that would be available to warrant holders on the basis of one share per warrant at a price 15 percent higher than the close of Petrofina shares on the Brussels Stock Exchange market the day before a special shareholder's meeting in mid-June. A further 500 Belgian francs would be paid for each share beginning to the sixth year after the issue. The warrants would expire in about 10 years. Other details of the planned borrowing were not immediately available.

### Richfield to Drop Agricultural Units

Atlantic Richfield intends to get out of the agricultural chemicals business, as several other oil companies have done. Contract negotiations are under way toward the subsidizing of its agricultural chemical manufacturing plant in Iowa to CP Industries Inc., of Chicago. The plant is immovably owned and is operated under lease by a division of Atlantic. The facility, one of the largest in the United States, produces a wide

range of complex fertilizer grades and anhydrous ammonia. Atlantic also plans to sell a number of its farm center retail outlets to a group of farm cooperatives. The financial considerations involved in the proposed transactions were not disclosed. Agricultural chemicals are not a significant part of Atlantic Richfield's operations.

### Wall Street Firms in Profits Squeeze

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, the largest U.S. brokerage house, reports a drop of more than 50 percent in its first-quarter earnings from \$23.25 million in the year-ago quarter to \$10.82 million. Earnings per share dropped from 72 cents to 34 cents. Company officials attribute the poorer showing to a "slowdown in trading of listed stocks, over-the-counter securities and bonds." First Boston reports its profits fell to \$270,481 from \$339 million in the 1972 quarter. Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis, consistently one of the more profitable Wall Street firms, has reported its first quarterly loss since its incorporation in December, 1971. For the three months ended March 31, it showed a net loss of \$807,000, compared with a profit of \$2.24 million, or 56 cents a share, in the same 1972 period. The New York Stock Exchange disclosed recently that its member firms lost a minimum of \$51 million, against a total pretax profit of \$383 million in the comparable 1972 quarter. About one of every nine New York Stock Exchange member firms is now being monitored for current or potential capital problems as a result of recent losses caused by the industry's financial squeeze. Wall Street sources disclose. About 60 of 530 Big Street houses were on the exchange's so-called surveillance list at the end of February, the latest month for which such figures are available. The figure is not thought to have changed materially during March. That is up markedly from 20 such firms on the list at the end of November. At the end of December, the total was 40, and it was 50 at the end of January.

## AT & T Sees a 21% Gain in '73 Net

CHICAGO, April 18 (Reuters).

American Telephone & Telegraph, the nation's largest utility, estimated today that earnings in calendar 1973 will rise 21 percent over the year-ago total.

Chairman John Debutts announced that, on an annual basis, the company's earnings per share should rise to \$4.77 from the \$3.95 earned last year.

A company spokesman estimated that earnings for the first three months rose 21.8 percent to \$69.8 million, or \$1.18 a share.

In the year-ago quarter, the company reported a profit of \$54.25 million, or 99 cents a share.

Revenues were estimated to have risen 13 percent in the latest period to \$5.52 billion from the \$4.97 billion reported in the like 1972 quarter.

AT&T officials, speaking at the annual meeting here, said the company will start feasibility studies next year on a new communications system that can carry twice the amount of information on a coaxial cable. The tests will be run on a 20-mile line in New Jersey.

Following a successful evaluation, the officials said, an application will be made to the Federal Communications Com-

mission for approval to operate the system between New York and Philadelphia in 1975.

Mr. Debutts said the system, called the "millimeter waveguide," can carry 250,000 telephone conversations simultaneously, adding that "we anticipate capacity to 500,000 circuits."

"We need to triple capacity by 1981," Mr. Debutts said, adding that the new system will allow this.

Shares of AT&T on the New York Stock Exchange gained 5 8 to 53 3/8 following the encouraging earnings projection.

### American Airlines

	1973	1972
First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	321.8	312.9
Profits (millions)	38.76	10.37
Per Share Loss	1.01	0.40

### American Brands

	1973	1972
First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	721.8	713.0
Profits (millions)	29.95	28.67
Per Share	1.10	1.03

### Amer. Metal Climax

	1973	1972
First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	266.2	202.3
Profits (millions)	20.17	13.73
Per Share	0.81	0.54
Per Share (Diluted)	0.79	0.54

### Amer. Electric Power

	1973	1972
First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	44.24	37.74
Profits (millions)	22.9	21.03
Per Share	0.74	0.63

### Beatrice Foods

	1973	1972
Fourth Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	744.0	687.4
Profits (millions)	20.16	20.31
Per Share	0.29	0.38

\*Indicated.

Year Revenue (millions) 2,787.0 2,441.4

Profits (millions) 90.39 81.33

Per Share 1.38 1.24

\*Restated.

### Bendix

	1973	1972
Second Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	550.0	443.2
Profits (millions)	18.54	12.81
Per Share	0.99	0.77

### Boise Cascade

	1973	1972
First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	324.4	270.5
Profits (millions)	18.33	2.42
Per Share	0.52	0.08

\*Excludes extraordinary gain of \$46.6 million, or \$1.38 per share.

### Honeywell

	1973	1972
First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	525.9	450.2
Profits (millions)	16.12	11.23
Per Share	0.85	0.60

### Borden

	1973	1972
First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	560.0	527.1
Profits (millions)	15.30	14.18
Per Share	0.51	0.47

### Commonwealth Edison

	1973	1972
First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	304.5	292.5
Profits (millions)	40.05	36.81
Per Share	0.80	0.79

### Detroit Edison

	1973	1972
First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	187.7	167.7
Profits (millions)	27.4	23.6
Per Share	0.54	0.51

### Hercules

	1973	1972
First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	253.4	214.4
Profits (millions)	18.45	15.09
Per Share	0.48	0.38

### McGraw-Hill

	1973	1972
First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	302.5	173.5
Profits (millions)	9.42	8.94
Per Share	0.94	0.59

\*Restated.

### Motorola

	1973	1972
First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	321.3	246.7
Profits (millions)	14.30	8.10
Per Share	1.03	0.60

### Nabisco

	1973	1972
First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	315.0	278.5
Profits (millions)	13.4	13.3
Per Share	0.39	0.38

### Nat'l Distillers & Chem.

	1973	1972
First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	262.9	263.6
Profits (millions)	10.01	8.97
Per Share	0.36	0.29

### North Amer. Phillips

	1973	1972
First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	160.3	142.1
Profits (millions)	5.88	4.32
Per Share	0.67	0.48

### Northwest Bancorp.

	1973	1972
First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	11.7	9.6
Profits (millions)	A 1.01	0.84
Per Share	B 1.17	0.97
Per Share (Diluted)	B 1.01	0.84

A—Before securities transactions.

B—After securities transactions.

### Northrop

	1973	1972
First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	132.2	113.3
Profits (millions)	1.77	2.35
Per Share	0.42	0.52

### Olin

	1973	1972
First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	301.8	266.4
Profits (millions)	11.67	8.96
Per Share	0.49	0.37

\*Restated.

### Otis Elevator

	1973	1972
First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	183.2	149.9
Profits (millions)	8.07	7.36
Per Share	1.00	0.81

### Northwest Industries

	1973	1972
First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	169.1	149.6
Profits (millions)	8.32	4.58
Per Share	0.88	0.60
Per Share (Diluted)	0.60	0.49

### Polaroid

	1973	1972
First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	135.2	111.8
Profits (millions)	11.26	8.80
Per Share	0.34	0.27

### Republic Steel

	1973	1972
First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	499.2	370.6
Profits (millions)	30.54	9.43
Per Share	1.27	0.58

### Reynolds Metals

	1973	1972
First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	816.8	369.8
Profits (millions)	3.47	3.83
Per Share	0.15	0.28

### Reynolds (R.I.)

	1973	1972
First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	741.5	6



High.	Low.	Div.	in 8	P/E	100% High
165	125 1/4	Haliburton	1.12	37	89 140%
18 1/4	12	Hampden	.60	13	124 12 1/2

(Continued on next page.)



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## Toronto Stocks

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### New Highs and Lows

Industrials.....	125.55	125.21	125.02	+7.3
20 Railroads.....	39.32	38.97	39.20	+0.9
20 Utilities.....	56.11	55.38	55.74	+4.5
60 Stocks.....	112.03	109.99	111.54	+7.6

### NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite.....	39.25	38.90	39.25	+2.5
Industrial.....	65.56	64.46	65.05	+2.9
Transportation.....	41.34	41.12	41.34	+1.1
Utility.....	39.48	39.23	39.48	+1.5
Finance.....	69.32	69.26	69.26	+0.5

### Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	Short
April 17 ....	351,665	339,825	3,841
April 18 ....	251,583	350,593	4,988
April 19 ....	276,426	366,468	8,010
April 20 ....	307,182	408,048	7,097
April 21 ....	311,502	339,765	5,771

These totals are included in the sales figures.



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April 16, 1973

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**4th Prize: \$100,000 6 Prizes of \$50,000 each**  
**PLUS 39,290 Other Cash Prizes up to \$18,000!**

### Total Prize Money: over \$7,900,000

A wonderful opportunity for you to win one of these fabulous amounts in the world's greatest and yet smallest Government-controlled tax-free lottery in Western Europe. Only 70,000 tickets sold during each cycle (i.e., every six months). **HIGHLIGHT:** One out of every two tickets wins back at least the cost of the ticket. Curious??? Write today, using coupon, for brochure and ticket application form to J.B. Prokopp, the official distributor for the Austrian National Lottery. (This offer does not apply to French citizens.)

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CITY.....

COUNTRY.....

13-4-73

**Mellon Bank, N. A., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania,**  
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**Richard P. Butler**  
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and Mellon Bank N.A.

**John A. Mayr**  
Chairman, Mellon National Corporation

**George B. Woods**  
Director, Banking & Administration

**Paul L. Miller**  
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**\$250,000** ticket application form for Austrian National Lottery

0 3rd Prize: \$150,000

## Cash Prizes up to \$18,000!

**y: over \$7,900,000**

allest Government-controlled tax-free  
70,000 tickets sold during each cycle

Q11. One out of every two tickets wins  
ket. Curious??? Write today, using

an National Lottery. (This offer does

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**New Tax-Free Lottery Starts Soon**  
**1st Prize: \$250,000**  
**2nd Prize: \$200,000 3rd Prize: \$150,000**  
**4th Prize: \$100,000 6 Prizes of \$50,000 each**  
**PLUS 39,290 Other Cash Prizes up to \$18,000!**  
**Total Prize Money: over \$7,900,000**

A wonderful opportunity for you to win one of these fabulous amounts in the world's greatest and yet smallest Government-controlled tax-free lottery in Western Europe. Only 70,000 tickets sold during each cycle (i.e., every six months). **HIGHLIGHT:** One out of every two tickets wins back at least the cost of the ticket. Curious??? Write today, using coupon, for brochure and ticket application form to J.B. Prokopp, the official distributor for the Austrian National Lottery. *(This offer does not apply to French citizens.)*

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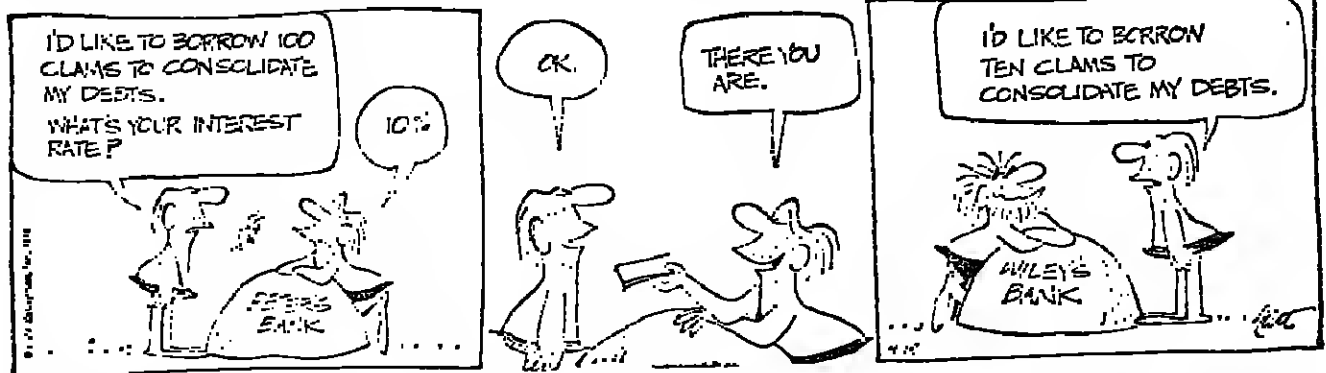
**Legal &  
General's**  
financial strength  
benefits  
policy holders  
and shareholders



PEANUTS



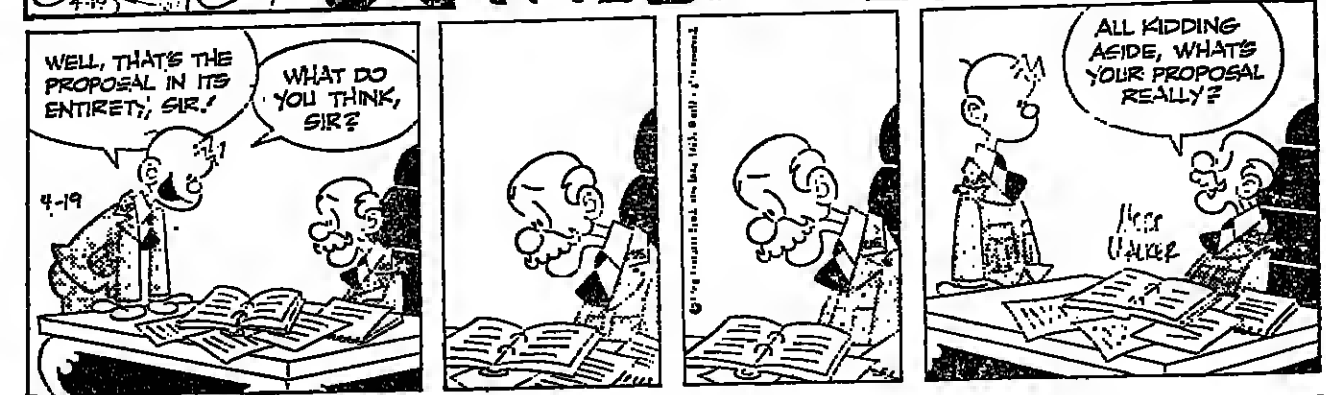
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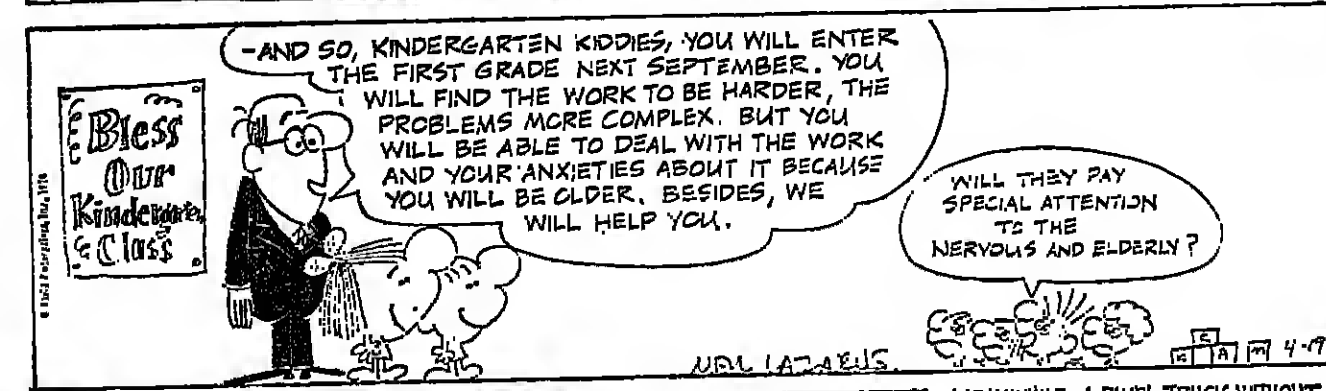
L. L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



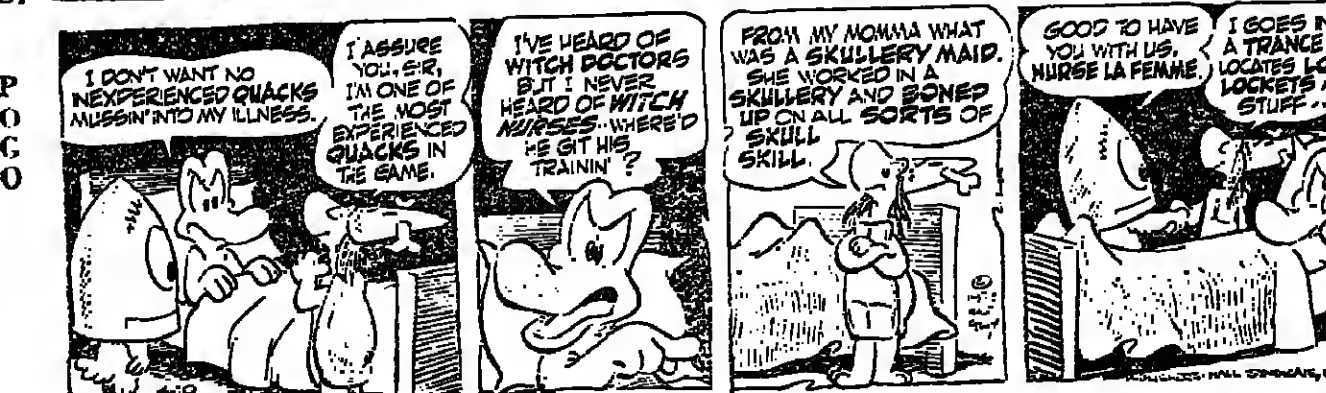
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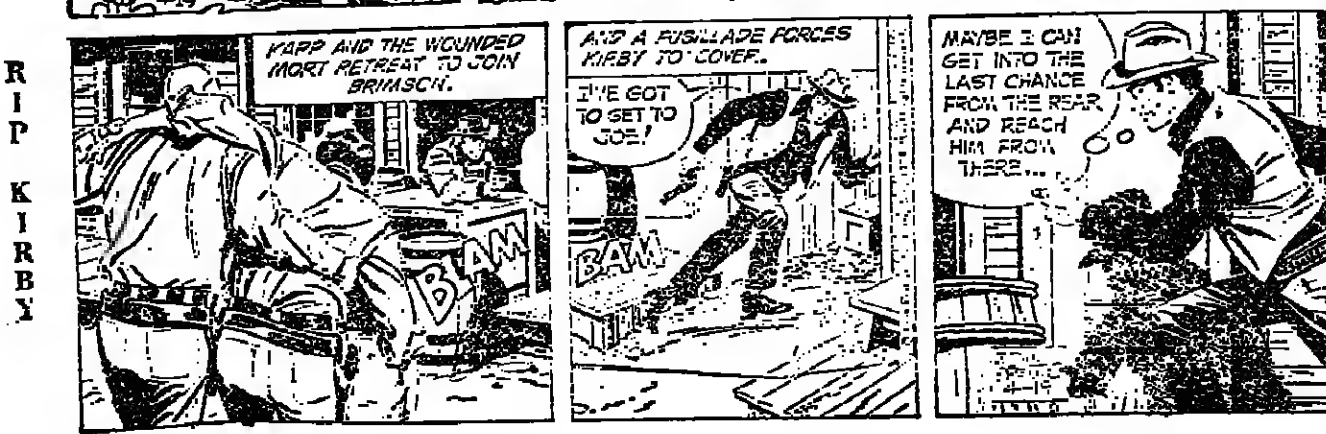
REX MORGAN M.D.



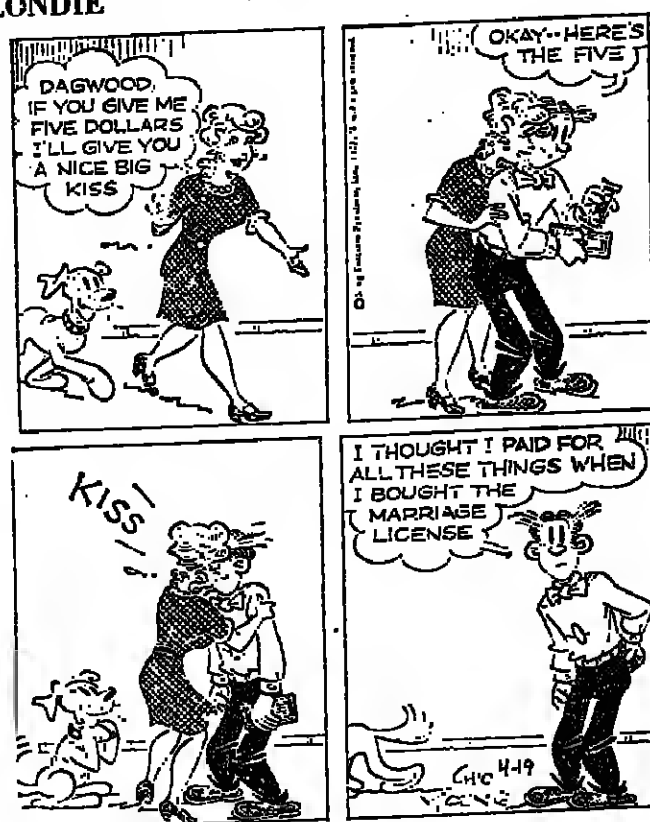
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

There are some situations in which even a regular partnership may be unsure about whether a bid is forcing. Consider South's problem in the diagrammed auction after his partner has opened one no-trump and East has bid three clubs.

Should he cue-bid four clubs? Or bid three no-trump? Or double? Or bid a red suit? And if he bids three hearts or three diamonds is it forcing?

Most experts with the South hand would double, hoping to collect 500 points by beating East two tricks. And they would have succeeded in teaching a sharp lesson to East, who had made a rash pre-emptive jump overall at unfavorable vulnerability.

South's actual choice was three hearts, a bid that suggested at least a five-card suit and left North wondering if it was forcing. Many experts would treat a major-suit bid as forcing in this situation, but a minor suit as nonforcing. Few partnerships have a clear-cut agreement.

North made a fine decision by passing three hearts, judging that his minimum hand had got worse when East bid clubs. It seemed to North that even if South had intended his bid to be forcing he might have trouble making 10 tricks. He had, and he did. In fact, he had to play well to make his nine-trick contract.

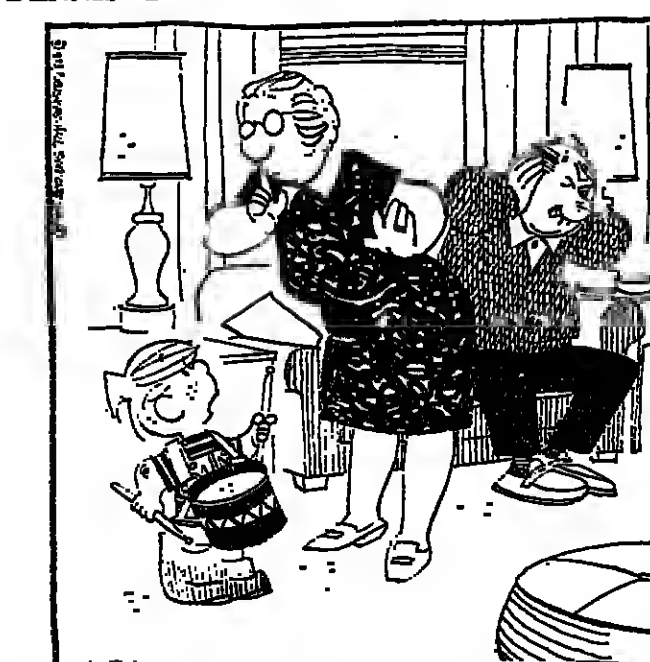
The opening lead was the club ten, and East won with the ace and returned a club. South won with the king in dummy and led a heart to his nine, losing to the queen.

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

A	T	O	P	F	A	C	E	R	D	O	E	S
C	L	A	I	N	E	R	E	L	L	A	N	E
N	E	I	R	A	L	I	N	G	I	F	I	L
F	I	L	L	A	M	E	E	L	E	A	N	E
I	D	E	S	F	L	A	T					
L	I	S	T	E	N							
I	S	L	A									
P	A	I	D	R	E	V	E	R	S	K	I	D
A	A	S										
C	H	A	M	O	N	I	S					
C	L	A	S	I								
A	C	T	I	O	N							
A	C	T	I	O	N							
T	H	E	V	I	L	A	G	E	C	L	O	C
M	I	L	L	E								
O	N	E	R									

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding: North East South West 1NT 3♣ 3♥ Pass Pass West led the club ten.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

IDDEC

NOGGI

CENNAD

MOHEAT

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: OCTET DOUGH ARTFUL EXPEND  
Answer: An underwater traveler on a deadly mission—A TORPEDO

BOOKS

**A HOT PROPERTY**  
By Judy Feiffer. Random House, 171 pp. \$5.95.  
Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

NIETZSCHE once remarked that "jokes are the epitaphs of emotions" and that's the trouble with Judy Feiffer's *A Hot Property*. She measures out her characters' lives in punch lines. They're good punch lines, but she can't go beyond them, deeper into her people and situations, without being in the awkward position of explaining the joke. A wisecrack is usually a compromise with the truth: you gain economy and lose complexity. You choose detachment or coolness over vulnerability, embarrassing humanity. Reading this funny, ramboish book, one feels that if its protagonist, Faye Oppenheimer, didn't do both, it would have been a better book, but Faye is beyond screaming. As she puts it, all the pain of her life has been covered over by her sarcasm.

Sophistication is the scar tissue of her Central Park West set. They're dying of sophistication, gazing out of their high windows into the abyss of New York. Their analysts, at \$50 an hour, are giving them artificial respiration, trying to talk them back into suffering and hope. But sophistication, like drug addiction, is almost unbreakable. It's a virtually impenetrable defense. Only shock treatment—the shock of failure or poverty—could bring the patient back to life.

After 15 years of marriage to New York's most successful literary agent, Faye is bored. Like many husbands, hers puts his best energies into his work. When he gets into bed with her at night, he's like a man who's been making love all day. What does she expect?

He expects something, though. He wants her to be as "creatively exhausted" as he is. She once wrote a book and he wants her to write another. She claims she has nothing to say, but she has exhausted all the other alternatives. She has "mastered" bird watching, workshop, studied 19th-century English lit at the New School, cuisine with James Beard, run up staggering bills at every major department store and caught the matinee of every movie released since 1962. We find that Faye is moved only by old movies. "Seventh Heaven" starring Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell, can bring tears to her last-behind eyes. For Faye, an emotion can only be an antique, a collector's item.

Her husband is right: Because she can't be anything, Faye will have to do something. She agrees to write another book. In the process, though, she discovers that—in her world at least—"life isn't there." She will have to prove, or seduce, her acquaintances into experiences she can write down. What kind of experiences? After wringing her creative brow, she can come up with only one answer: sex. Surprise!

Mrs. Feiffer manages, even at this late date, to introduce a few new wrinkles into the subject. To genital, oral and anal variations, she has added nasal. A New Zealand novelist, still "primitive" enough to have a sense of smell, makes love to Faye with his nose, sneezing her into immortality. In her quest for material, she is running systematically down her husband's list of clients. And, incidentally, she has a 14-year-old daughter, Esther, who is pursuing a similar course.

Esther, though, is just this side of vulnerability and she falls in love with Karst, a pedantic intellectual who edits her school paper. Karst is a virgin; the author's way of putting intellectuals in their place. Instead of a sexual history, Karst has a bibliography. His pretensions can't be satisfied by Esther, who, re-gathered, is too raw and spontaneous to afford him a sufficient opportunity for esotericism. But, in her role of "used-up woman," Faye is Karst's perfect PhD thesis. He sees her as a cross between Anna Karenina and Fanny Hill. Regarding him as possible "material," too, Faye gives Karst a taste of herself and he rushes home to wash his mouth out with soap. When everything else fails, she dresses up in what she imagines a prostitute would wear and goes out to investigate life in that guise. (Is literature prostitution—or is life?) But even a "knows" a literary agent when he sets car and she draws a blank.

Karst, Faye and Esther all write novels. It is a revenge called "Used-up Woman." It is the Great American Novel of male chauvinism and brings \$1,500 as a paperback original. Esther's book about Karst, "The Love Slave," is a best seller and so is Faye's, which she titles "How to Cheat on Your Husband and Stay Happily Married." You can figure out for yourself what the author is saying about American fiction here. At first, Faye's husband accuses her of having done all the things she writes about, but she silences him with the unquestionable answer of the emancipated woman: You think I'm nothing, or are you? You think I'm capable of inventing or creating anything. She is not thrilled, however, by her emancipation—merely peaceful. She has survived. She and her husband smile at each other again, "neither knowing what about."

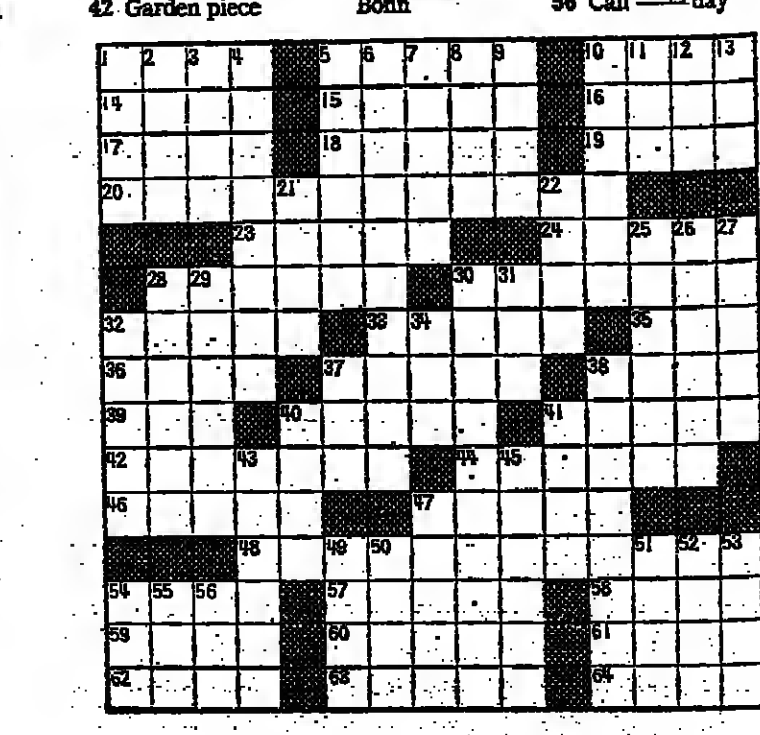
Most first novels are overwritten, and one wishes Judy Feiffer were fatter instead of so carefully thin, in the way of a woman whose chief concern is to look smart in clothes. In his book on the nude, Sir Kenneth Clark has a beautiful phrase: "The accidents of the flesh." "A Hot Property" needs something like that. It's too glib, too intellectual. Perhaps if the victims of the punch lines were to hit back...

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- |                           |                     |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>ACROSS</b>             | 44 In — (in debt)   | 12 Mil. address           |
| 1 Oarsman's gaffe         | 46 "Rain" name      | 13 Final trio             |
| 5 — on Trent              | 47 Zagreb native    | 21 Notice                 |
| 10 Filmflam               | 48 Overtime at      | 22 Tied                   |
| 14 Precious stone         | Shea                | 25 Site                   |
| 15 Fry to friends         | 54 Lockup           | 26 Gave inside info       |
| 16 Make out               | 57 German poet      | 27 At — (bewildered)      |
| 17 Drooping               | 58 Scolded place    | 28 Dawn                   |
| 18 Gladiator's milieu     | 59 Preposition      | 29 Repeated               |
| 19 From — (completely)    | 60 French pronouns  | 30 See 6 Down             |
| 20 Hard chance at         | 61 Miserably        | 31 Talk                   |
| 23 Go pell-mell           | 62 Use the flesh    | 32 On even terms          |
| 24 African river          | 63 Bread ingredient | 34 Divorced material      |
| 26 Gather on a surface    | 64 Secure           | 37 — dissent              |
| 30 Clover                 |                     | 38 Mixologist's creations |
| 32 Unobtrusive            |                     | 40 Bend                   |
| 33 Nile dam               |                     | 41 Vexatious              |
| 35 Naval rank: Abbr.      |                     | 43 Hide out               |
| 36 Buffet servers         |                     | 45 On the square          |
| 37 One-master             |                     | 47 Lily                   |
| 38 Lays out               |                     | 48 Part of the deck       |
| 39 Noun ending            |                     | 49 Rub the wrong way      |
| 40 Drops out, as in poker |                     | 51 Famed theme piece      |
| 41 Messieurs              |                     | 52 Player's business      |
| 42 Garden piece           |                     | 53 Scottish island        |
|                           |                     | 54 Dance                  |
|                           |                     | 55 Sheridan               |
|                           |                     | 56 Call — day             |





## West Hits Is Lakers Lead, 1-0 Defeat Warriors 1 Final Seconds

NEW YORK, April 18 (UPI)—Jerry West, who usually saves his best for last, hit a 15-foot shot from the side with 8 seconds left to give the Los Angeles Lakers a come-from-behind 101-99 victory over the San Francisco Warriors in the first of the National Basketball Association's best-of-seven Western Conference final playoffs.

McMillin, the third-year guard from Columbia, scored 37 points to lead Los Angeles while he hit 11 of his 17 points in the last quarter.

Lakers, defending NBA champions, trailed by four points at two and a half minutes to go after Jeff Mullins hit a 12-foot shot.

McMillin hit a pair of shots to tie the score at 99-99, first came from 14-7 to go and second with 1:11 left.

With 40 seconds remaining, ten State called a timeout on an errant pass by Rick Barry.

28 seconds left gave the Warriors the ball. After West's 2-point winning basket over Jim McMillin from the baseline, the Warriors' inbound pass from Jim McMillin was intercepted by Bill Gates.

Los Angeles trailed 91-83, with 10 seconds left in the second half.

Reinsbach Tops  
TW YORK, April 18 (UPI)—Heinsohn of the Boston Celtics was named yesterday as National Basketball Association coach of the year.

his is the first coaching "I've ever won," said Heinsohn, 38, after the announcement by the NBA commissioner, Peter D'Amico.

Heinsohn received 29 votes in balloting by three sports writers from each of the 17 cities.

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UN-HERD OF—Two elephants, with jumbo-sized soccer ball, come down field in a game against a human squad in Khon Kaen, Thailand. The humans won, 5-3, as only nine elephants took the field.

## Davis Leads Turnabout of Streaking Dodgers

LOS ANGELES, April 18 (UPI)—Willie Davis slammed a two-run homer in the first inning for the first of his three hits and Ron Cey added a three-run homer in the fifth last night as the Los Angeles Dodgers won their fifth straight game, 7-2, over the Houston Astros.

Benefiting from the Dodger power display was Andy Messersmith, who gave up eight hits in his route-going performance for his first National League victory.

Acquired in a seven-man trade with California, the right-hander struck out nine and walked one to even his season won-lost record at 1-1.

The Dodgers, streaking since dropping five of their first six games this season, belted Don Wilson for the seven runs on 10 hits in his six innings. Wilson suffered his second straight setback.

Davis, collecting three of the two Dodger hits, scored three times, while driving in two runs. The Dodger centerfielder's first homer of the year came with one out in the first inning and Bill Buckner aboard on a double.

Giants 15, 2, Braves 2, 0  
Ron Bryant and Randy Moffitt combined on a fire-hit shutout to give San Francisco a 3-0 victory and a doubleheader sweep of Atlanta after the Giants shelled six Brave pitchers for 21 hits and a 15-2 triumph.

Bryant left with two out in the eighth after he walked Hank Aaron and Dusty Baker. Moffitt came on to retire the side and save Bryant's second victory.

Ed Goodson, who had four hits and a walk in the top of the 14th inning to give Pittsburgh a 4-3 victory in St. Louis.

Cash's single with one out scored Gene Alley, who had been walked by reliever Alan Foster. Foster was the third Cardinal reliever to take over after Bob Gibson allowed 11 hits in nine innings. The victory went to Ramon Hernandez, the second Pirate reliever, after starter Steve Blass was yanked after allowing five hits in eight innings.

Reds 3, Padres 0  
At San Diego, Joe Morgan slammed a two-run home run and Dave Concepcion, batting .500, drove in the other run as Cincinnati, with Ross Grimsley scattering eight hits, stretched its winning streak to five by defeating the Padres, 3-0.

Orioles 4, Yankees 2  
Catcher Earl Williams' first American League home run, a two-run shot off New York reliever Sparky Lyle in the eighth inning, gave the Baltimore Orioles a 4-2 victory over the Yankees.

Williams, acquired in an off-season trade with the Atlanta Braves, homered deep to right with Bob Grich aboard after Boog Powell's sacrifice fly had driven in Merv Rettenmund with the tying run.

Royals 5, A's 4  
Hal McRae's single over second base with two out in the 14th scored Fred Paley with the winning run in Kansas City's 5-4 triumph in Oakland. The victory was the Royals' fourth in succession. Gene Garber, in relief, picked up the decision, giving up two hits and no runs in 6 1/3 innings.

Indians 7, Brewers 3  
At Cleveland, a throwing error by Bill Parsons, the Milwaukee starting pitcher, opened the door to four unearned runs in the second inning and the Indians went to a 7-3 victory.

Association's committee on infractions said it would "definitely" review the recruiting violations.

"It has been verified by conference officials that the transcripts of both Jackson and Phillips have been tampered with, and that Jackson had stayed in the athletic dormitory during two visits to the Oklahoma campus while he was a senior in high school," Walker said.

Walker said he could not say whether former coach Chuck Fairbanks, now head coach of the professional New England Patriots, knew about the violations.

Oklahoma lost only to Colorado last year. But the only victories left from the 11-1 season were those over Kansas State, Iowa State and Nebraska, in which Jackson did not play. Phillips played only in freshman games.

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John Jeter and Mike Andrews opened the game with singles and both scored on Allen's second homer. Bill Melton followed with his third homer.

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Los Angeles, April 18 (UPI)—Dick Allen batted in four runs with a homer and a double today to lead the Chicago White Sox to a 6-5 victory over the Texas Rangers.

Wilbur Wood got credit for his second victory against two defeats in four starts and Terry Forster, who relieved for the last out, got his first save. Wood allowed nine hits and five runs, only two of them earned as catcher Charlie Brinkman was charged with three passed balls and second baseman Jorge Orta was charged with two errors on one out.

John Jeter and Mike Andrews opened the game with singles and both scored on Allen's second homer. Bill Melton followed with his third homer.

Tigers 7, Red Sox 1  
At Boston, Al Kaline, Willie Horton and Ed Brinkman tagged homers to power Detroit to a 7-1 victory over the Red Sox behind the five-hit pitching of Jim Perry. It was the fifth triumph in the last six games for the Tigers and the fourth straight loss for the Red Sox after Boston opened its season with four straight triumphs.

Brewers 4, Indians 0  
Don Money drove in two runs with a bases-loaded single to highlight a three-run ninth inning and sparked Milwaukee to a 4-0 victory over Cleveland. Milwaukee starter Skip Lockwood, making his first start against Cleveland in two years, scattered five hits over the first five innings but was lifted in the sixth after giving up a single to Chris Chambliss and a walk to Charlie Spikes.

Ralleigh Jim Colborn came in and blanked the Indians without a hit over the final 2 2/3 innings.

Angels 3, Twins 2  
Frank Robinson slammed a 410-foot home run into the left-field stands in the eighth with the game tied 2-2 to lift California to a 3-2 victory at Minnesota. Robinson hit the game-winning blast, his second homer of the season, off Bert Blyleven to lead off the eighth after he had struck out in his first three appearances.

Angels' fireballer Nolan Ryan struck out 14 Twins and posted his third victory of the season without a loss.

Cubs 1, Mets 0  
In the National League, Ray Burris, a last-minute replacement for Milt Pappas, pitched five scoreless innings in his first major league start and, with relief

pitching, helped the Cubs to a 1-0 victory over the Mets.

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